

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Moon motorists off—after steering and battery trouble

MAN went for his first moon drive yesterday. But first he had to deal with a spot of mechanical trouble. David Scott and James Irwin found that they were getting no power from one of the two 36-volt batteries in their 10ft-long moon-buggy Rover. The result was that the buggy was powered only by its rear wheels, and that threatened to cut down the mileage they could do in their first tour of exploration.

But after a while they cured the problem and set off from Falcon, their lunar module, through the fantastic landscape, between the 12,000ft Appennine range of mountains and canyon, 1,300ft deep, known as Hadley Rille. On this tour, the first of three, they planned to cover five miles collecting samples and having a first look at the canyon.

Millions of television viewers saw the moon buggy roll away behind the spidery lunar module, looking for all the world like a slow-motion go-kart.

"Wish we had time just to stand here and look," Scott and Irwin told Houston Mission Control. One feature of the spot where Falcon landed—right on the rim of a crater—was an unusually thick layer of dust, about 6in deep. "Like soft, powdered snow," Irwin said.

From the very first, Rover gave the astronauts a hunching ride. "It sure is bouncy," Scott commented on his test drive. "Boy, we're going to have a great time with all these hills and mounds."

"I'll have to keep my eye on the road," said Scott, as he manoeuvred the vehicle at between five and six miles an hour. "We really need the seat-belts because of the roll."

Scott was first out of Falcon, the lunar module, which landed on the moon the night before. He was the seventh man to stand on the moon, but he made a little speech: "As I stand out here in the wonders of the unknown at Hadley, I try to



Loading up. For their Saturday spin: astronauts Scott and Irwin walk back towards the lunar module to pick up more equipment for the Rover (left). Moon foothills are in background

realise there is a fundamental truth to our nature—man must explore. And this is exploration at its greatest."

Irwin, out a few minutes later, said, "Oh boy, it's beautiful out here—it reminds me of Sun Valley"—a mountain resort in Idaho. He made a bee-line for a marble-sized sphere, apparently of glassy material, which he had spotted from Falcon, and drew a circle round it so he would not lose it.

One of the first things the two men did was to set up a TV camera near Falcon. And then millions of viewers watched them grunting and puffing as they unloaded the Rover vehicle. Sample conversation:

"Okay, give me a hand now... that's it, easy now... a little this way... now a little that way... coming okay now... but now back towards me. Push, Jim, push... aw, it's sticking."

The Scott-Irwin moon-drive came two years, 11 days after Neil Armstrong became the first man to touch the moon.

On this first of three exhausting days of moon roving, Scott and Irwin were looking for rock as old as the moon's original crust, believed to have been formed 4.6 billion years ago. Another goal was to set up a £10.4 million atom-powered surface laboratory which will record environmental facts about the moon for years to come.

The Rover is equipped with a booming-in device to allow the astronauts to drive from view of the Falcon without fear of becoming lost in the unfamiliar terrain. The Rover has a maximum speed of eight miles an hour.

Scott and Irwin kicked up moon-dust with every step as they loaded Rover with television cameras and other apparatus. One of them could be heard saying: "We hope we don't litter up this landscape too much."

A fine picture of a lunar mountain and the lunar module was beamed to earth, under control by earth technicians. The camera panned around the lunar horizon, showing two peaks and several

hilly areas. Scott, looking up at earth, said: "I'm looking up at that very pretty blue ball up there."

The day had begun with a hitch. Scott and Irwin were awakened an hour early because oxygen had begun to leak from Falcon. They quickly spotted the trouble—a faulty valve on a tube that carries urine from their space suits to the outside of the lunar module.

The loss of oxygen—nearly a tenth of the total supply—means that any thought of extending the three-day mission is out. Some of Falcon's supply is needed to re-charge the astronauts' canisters for their third exploration on the surface. "It looks like we will meet that, although rather closely," Scott replied. "Okay, we will breathe slowly and save as much as we can."

Scott and Irwin were scheduled to be asleep in Falcon shortly after midnight last night. They were to wake again at 8.27 am, and begin a seven-hour tour of exploration a little before noon—picking up more rock samples, obtaining a rock-core sample, digging a trench and taking photographs. Tomorrow they are to be out for six hours, and will study the edge of Hadley Rille.

The Apollo 15 flight will be a "giant step for science," Dr Werner Von Braun, NASA's assistant administrator, said last night. "If Apollo-15 is successful it will accomplish more for science than all the previous flights."

Two further moon flights planned for next year would give "as complete a picture as possible on the origins of the moon, and thus of the earth and the solar system." He was convinced that a manned landing would be made on Mars before the year 2,000. Such a landing was theoretically possible by 1980.

Russian and American scientists are to meet in Moscow tomorrow to discuss co-operation in space exploration, reports the Newhouse News Agency. The discussions are expected to include the possibility of working together on unmanned lunar expeditions.

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Clyde plan to hi-jack a keel

By Tom Davis

THE FIRST OPEN act of defiance by the workers who have taken control of the Upper Clyde shipyards is being planned at a special meeting of shop stewards in Glasgow this morning. It involves hi-jacking a ship's keel now at Lint-bouse and moving it across the river to the Scotstoun yard, due to close at the end of this year.

The liquidator of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, Mr Robert Smith, has tentative plans to complete the ship as yet unnamed but numbered 121, and the management had scheduled the keel to be moved to Govan.

Full details of the workers' plan are being kept secret, but it involves moving prefabricated units weighing 50 tons each. Such a massive operation may mean calling up to 100 men back from their holidays tomorrow. The parts will be craned to barges, towed over the river by tugs and then set up on the slipway at Scotstoun.

The success or failure of the operation will depend on maintaining electricity supplies for the cranes, gas supplies for cutting and welding, the co-operation of the

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tug men and non-interference by the police and the liquidator, who is now technically and legally in control.

Electricity for the cranes is unlikely to be a major problem, because the Electrical Trades Union has pledged full support to the men. If the grid supply were cut off large areas would be affected, including the Clyde tunnel. If gas supplies are cut off the men may be able to manage with old stock and guillotine cutters. Mr Joe Black, chairman of the local Confederation of Ship Building and Engineering Unions, says they have assurances from the tug men and other organisations that no

vessels will be taken from the yard. So far the police have stayed well clear of the yards, and private assurances have been given to shop stewards that, providing there is no trouble, they will keep it that way. The attitude of the liquidator is not certain.

In a remarkable meeting with the liquidator on Friday afternoon a delegation of workers went into his offices and declared him redundant. Mr Smith spoke quietly about his hopes for the yards and continuity of work, and further revealed that there are a few prospective purchasers for the yards as well as an impending visit by a director of the Brazilian ports authority.

But, after asking him briefly to leave the room, the men rejected his verbal and written statements as "inaccurate rubbish." When he returned Mr Jim Ramsey, of the boiler-makers, declared there was no point in talking further, that the men were now in charge so it would be best if he stayed away out of it.

Throughout the meeting the liquidator took a diplomatic stance and pointedly refused to enter into any polemics or issue threats, as

has been reported in some newspapers.

Afterwards one of the shop stewards, Mr Thomas Stewart of the STU, denied Mr Smith would be harassed from the yards. "He will be allowed in, but not allowed to take anything away," he declared.

Early yesterday at the Clydebank yard the only signs of what Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn described as "the birth pains of a new concept of work" were grim-faced shop stewards standing at the gates in a grey drizzle talking to men from the Press. Inside some 30 joiners were working overtime making furniture for a private shipping order for Cammell Lairds.

Vincent Hanna writes: Mr Archibald Kelly, the local businessman who has already made a fortune developing the Ardrossan Docks, arrived in Glasgow for further talks on Friday. He said he was prepared to put forward a substantial sum of his own money—but only on condition that the Government helps and that the existing orders at John Brown would have to be part of the deal. But there seems little prospect of him getting the kind of deal he wants.

The widow, the Lord Mayor and the case of the £126,000 will

By Bruce Page, Lewis Chester and Douglas Evans

A GOTHIC TALE of disputed inheritance surfaced briefly in court-room 44 of the Probate Division of the High Court on Friday. In a brisk 40-minute hearing, it emerged that a distinguished solicitor had drawn wills, for two clients, which bequeathed large sums to his own family and the family of one of his partners.

The total sums involved were more than £200,000, less estate duty.

The case of The Solicitors for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury v Sir Lionel Biggs and Roger Sinclair Kirkpatrick raised larger issues than its brevity might indicate. Essentially, it concerns the problems which arise when solicitors benefit from their own clients' estates—and particularly when as in this case, one of the clients was regarded as absent-minded.

And the whole episode has something to do with the ordinary citizen's difficulties over taking legal action against lawyers of high repute.

The expensive legal talent assembled on Friday in court-room 44 hinted at the larger issues. On behalf of Sir Lionel Biggs—the central figure in this whole enterprise—Mr James Comyn, QC, observed that he had acted "misguidedly and stupidly and in ignorance of the full scope of the law." His conduct, however, could not be construed as "unprofessional."



Biggs: "He acted stupidly"

On this Mr Justice Rees made no formal comment, though he observed that "this is a very common occurrence in South Coast holiday towns. He should have refused to draw the will." His Honour was pleased, however, by the "great propriety" of the defendants in submitting to the judgment of the court (i.e., surrendering the case).

The judge then made an order that the gross estate of Mrs Marie Pershouse, worth £126,000, be

taken over by the Crown. (Earlier, in a private action, the same defendants had relinquished their claim to the £86,000 estate of Mrs Pershouse's sister-in-law, Miss Jane Pershouse.)

These two lawsuits were only episodes in the 20 years' history of a "sorry affair"—Mr Comyn's term—which might have furnished a theme for one of Dickens' bleaker novels.

Sir Lionel Biggs, now 64, is a former Lord Mayor of Manchester, who was knighted in 1964 for political and public services. As a politician, he was noted for a brisk, businesslike approach and a strict moral outlook—advocating, for instance, the use of the birth.

For most of his life, Sir Lionel has been a leading member of the Manchester solicitors Withington, Petty & Co. His close colleague in the firm, Mr Roger Kirkpatrick, now 66, was his co-defendant in Friday's action. He also was regarded in Manchester as a commercial lawyer of notable acumen.

Withington and Perry managed the affairs of Miss Jane Pershouse and her sister-in-law Mrs Marie Pershouse. The wealth of these two ladies came from the large Pershouse cotton fortune, but they were not themselves business people, and they lived much of their lives abroad.

Mrs Marie Pershouse, the younger of the two, returned to England just after the war as a widow with no known blood relations. She went to live at Torquay

in Devon, not far from her sister-in-law, Jane Pershouse.

On January 12, 1949, both the Pershouse ladies made wills, and the executors in each case were Sir Lionel (then Mr) Biggs and Mr Kirkpatrick. Although both wills were made on the same day for the moment we must concentrate on Marie's will, which was the specific subject of Friday's hearing.

The Statement of Claim for Friday's action conveys, for all its legalistic phrasing, a vivid sense of the affair. It relates that Marie Agnes Pershouse died on January 20, 1966 without issue, parent or kin. And that on February 10, 1966, the defendants Biggs and Kirkpatrick were granted probate of her will.

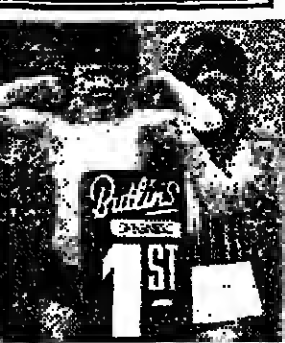
It then challenges certain clauses in the will. These include: the clause which made Biggs and Kirkpatrick executors; the clause which left them £300 apiece personally; the clause which left Biggs some bloodstone cufflinks; the one which left Mrs Biggs a diamond ring; the one which left Mrs Kirkpatrick a platinum brooch and a diamond ring—and the clauses extending benefits to the Biggs and Kirkpatrick children. The statement continues:

"(a) At the time of the Will the deceased was 59 years old and was not experienced in business affairs.

"(b) The Defendants, or one of them, drafted the Will... appointing themselves executors and leaving benefits for themselves and their wives and the first Defendants."

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COLOUR MAGAZINE



A million children on holiday

AND HOW HARD THEIR PARENTS WORK AT IT

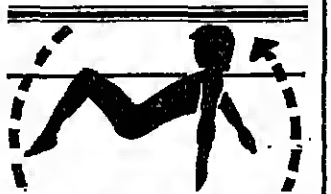
SIR MACFARLANE BURNET

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هكذا من الاصل

After must away keep don job

Derek Humphry

EAR-OLD Australian, who has become operations manager for Olsa International, the banking firm, will be leaving Britain because of holiday permit has

Office rule says that a health citizen who takes during an extended can do so for only three months, back in Melbourne, will apply for a work permit six months later he will be back to Britain to where he left off.

In August last year Young made his application in this country. He left seven months for a year in the Home Office. He appealed and the Immigration Tribunal was fixed for

g. with his lawyer and arrived 15 minutes before the hearing. They were shown Appellants' Waiting where two clerks took the times and said they called when their case

later they were told: has been heard — The adjudicator, Mr Hall, had heard the Home Office, given a decision. He was at home but he himself functus officio charged. Mr Young's Mrs Esther Iwi, pro the Home Secretary manner of hearing was

the natural justice and final. The adjudicator's written decision: as seen no appearance on his behalf.

ys later a secretary Iwi to say that Mr d declared his earlier nullity and that he could hold a fresh one. came a letter saying the adjudicator would re-use the following week, said that they could to the second hearing would imply recogni-

validity of the earlier in any case there was time for legal con- sideration. But the second hearing, Mr Young, pressed it Mr Young's presence against him.

Today, Mr Young's case ordered by the full Appeal. The chairman, Sir too, in confirming the sions, said there had "fortunate difficulties" but every effort was

at things right. indicators had cited as "the case" and an girl secretary who had for an extension of her working permit on the that she was taking lectures.

An arbitrary choice son from among the cases, the tribunals week. Perhaps no less have been a mention earlier this year in New Zealand, who had ring the Prince of

sheep at the Duchy all farm in Cornwall three-year working holi- allowed to stay on y fuss.

e remanded
threat charge

He appeared at Bow London, yesterday, demanding \$18,000 (500) with menaces rector of a London International Charter

sants, on Friday, e, all said to live in re remanded in cus- next Wednesday after objected to bail. They e Polanco, 36, travel

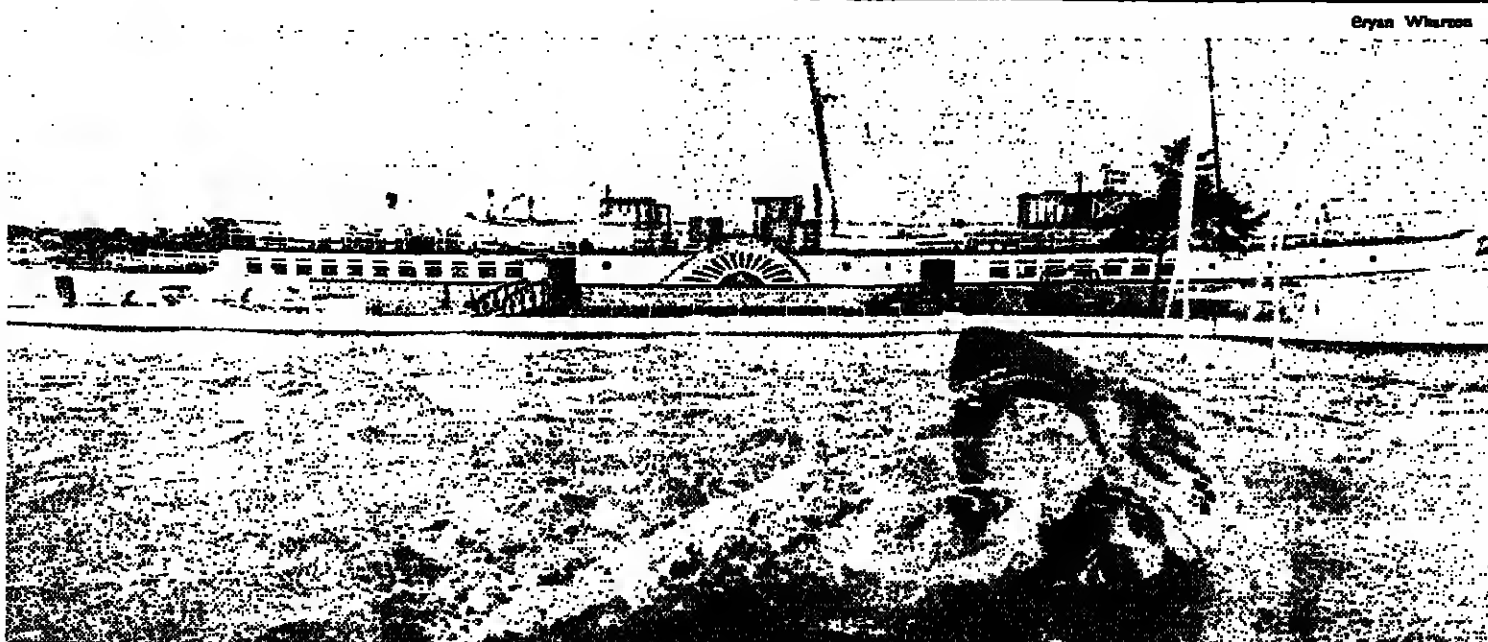
aid to Winter, 40, rector, and Bernard

winner

dy £25,000 Premium announced yesterday Bond number 515 The winner lives in

send the full details. Furniture Ltd., 245 Sutton Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. SS2 5PE at: Southend 06994

PHONE ST/18



Apparently overhauling the retired steamer Medway Queen, Kevin Murphy strikes out strongly in his plastic pool

Nerves and gales turn Kevin Murphy's marathon swim into a gentle paddle

AFTER planning for two years to spend 35 hours this weekend in becoming the first man to swim non-stop round the Isle of Wight, 22-year-old journalist Kevin Murphy had to settle for a splash in a plastic paddling pool. It was the ultimate example of the complexities of amateur sport: having built painstakingly, with 500 miles training in the last two months, towards a physical and mental peak, his buoyancy was exploded against a back-cloth of comedy farce in the early hours yesterday.

At the moment the swim is postponed because of gale-force winds. It may start at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, or at the same time on any of the next ten days. A break in the weather will decide. In the early hours yesterday you could almost feel the nerve-strings tugging and the swim became apparently more and more difficult to organise. The 60 miles, 35-hour swim was originally planned for Friday; then for the first time in his career the world's

leading long-distance swimmer suffered an acute attack of nerves, managed only two hours' sleep and was sent back to bed under doctor's orders with four sleeping tablets. The new time was Saturday 3 a.m. But then a Force 6 gale blew up and the swim was off for at least another day. The tension oozed out and Murphy, forgetting his obsession with the sea, went for his paddle. Rob Hughes

Etruscan tomb paintings in £10,000 art swindle

By Derek Humphry and Denis Herbst

TWENTY-FIVE "genuine Etruscan" tomb paintings—sold for £10,000 each—were manufactured recently, Oxford University scientists said yesterday. The disclosure came only 48 hours after it was learned that pieces of Etruscan pottery displayed by museums throughout the world are fakes.

This latest international art swindle has been "blown" by scientists, angry over pressure put on them to stay silent. Private collectors who have sunk small fortunes into Etruscan objects are probably biding their time, waiting for the next round of the swindle to be exposed. They felt people should be warned.

The research laboratory's investigations show that there are many more fakes in Etruscan wall paintings than experts had believed, said Dr Fleming. "Up to now, the authenticity of these works has been taken for granted."

Most American Art Museums as well as private collectors have examples of the terra-cotta panels bought at the time the ones now shown to be fakes came on to the market.

A well-organised workshop employing brilliant craftsmen in one of the regions of Italy where the Etruscan civilisation existed in the pre-Roman era, is suspected of manufacturing most of the tomb painting forgeries.

The racket has been in operation for about 10 years. The fakes are smuggled across the Swiss border and represented to foreign buyers as having been taken out of Italy legally. Some of the world's most experienced

art dealers have been taken in by the forgeries. The 25 "Etruscan" works tested are from European museums, mostly in Switzerland. None is from British museums, but it is possible that works not yet tested are on display here.

But there are five pieces of Etruscan pottery in the British Museum. Last week the Oxford scientists revealed that 48 of 66 pieces of Etruscan pottery from Turkey which they examined were definitely not genuine. A Turkish peasant has been manufacturing the pottery and claiming it comes from a prehistoric site near where he lives.

In both the Italian and the Turkish frauds, the secret has been to use clay from the same spots as the genuine antiquities. But a revolutionary dating technique has been used on a small fraction of the total number of suspect works.

The technique, developed in Oxford, is known as thermoluminescence dating. A crushed sample of the pottery is heated so strongly that it gives off luminescence. But recently-made pottery gives off no luminescence.

Dr Martin Aitken (a physicist investigating the fakes) said that the obstruction over publicity had concerned only the Etruscan revelations. "It's something we feel very strongly about so we decided to publish our findings in full in the academic journal, Archaeometry," he said. In the case of the Etruscan frauds we have had tremendous co-operation."

Three of the Etruscan pots exposed as forgeries by the new technique were bought by the British Museum and the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, from a London dealer Mr Hugo Weissmann. Mr Weissmann died several years ago.

Dr Roger Moorey, assistant keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, said yesterday that they bought a double-headed pot from Mr Weissmann in 1965. "At the time his story seemed reasonable," he said. He claimed to have been in the Hungarian Army



Detail from a "genuine Etruscan" tomb painting—said to have been made in Italy before the war and that he had acquired the pot from an Austrian collector, who had got the objects out of Turkey in 1938.

"Soon after buying the Etruscan pieces we suspected that they might be forgeries. Vessels from Etruscan only started appearing in the early 1950s," Dr Moorey would not disclose the price paid for the vessel.

Museums and private collectors do not normally disclose the names of people from whom they buy antiquities. But in 1967 two journalists from The Sunday Times, Kenneth Pearson and

Patricia Connor, met two dealers in Ismir who named Mr Weissmann as their London contact. Mr Weissmann later confirmed that he had sold two pieces to the British Museum and a third to the Ashmolean Museum.

The journalists quoted "a director of one of London's biggest firms of auctioneers" as saying that the proportion of Etruscan fakes to the genuine article was "enormous." On one occasion a dealer had left a box of Etruscan pots, goddesses, and other objects, for auction. One of the goddesses was dropped and shattered—to reveal pink dental plaster under the armpits.

The Etruscan objects allegedly came from the prehistoric settlement and cemetery of Etruscan in south-west Turkey, which was discovered and partly excavated by Mr James Mellaart, now a lecturer at the Institute of Archaeology, London. After Mr Mellaart stopped working on the site, looting by the local peasantry became rampant. Now local people, still skilled in the art of pottery and using the same materials as their

ancestors, have caused consternation in museums as far apart as the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Louvre, the British Museum, and the Ankara. The Ashmolean has now withdrawn from exhibition three painted Etruscan bowls, bought from Sotheby's in 1963, and the British Museum has withdrawn three Etruscan objects other than those bought from Mr Weissmann.

In Brief

Milligan: How I saved lives

Comedian Spike Milligan claimed yesterday that he had saved several people from committing suicide. "People who get into states come and see me. I talk their language and I send them to psychiatrists. What I know," he said. "By talking to them I have saved several people from killing themselves—I saved a chap from dying the week before last."

Mr Milligan was speaking at a Press conference in the Commons to launch a parliamentary petition organised by the Mind Campaign, urging improved aid for the mentally ill.

Police probe: results soon

A police chief will report this week on his six-month probe into complaints by a Shropshire school headmaster against Det. Chief Supt. Robert Booth, head of West Mercia CID, and 10 other officers.

The report by Mr Leonard Read, assistant chief constable of Nottingham, will be studied by Mr Edw. Abbott, deputy chief constable of the West Mercia force, who will decide on any disciplinary action.

'Commandos' to fight poverty

A team of "social commandos," made up of trained social workers ready to fly to any country where emergency help is needed, was announced yesterday at the second international conference of Simon Communities in Liverpool.

The organisation's founder, Mr Anton Wallich-Clifford, said social workers in many countries were calling on the Simon Trust to help with welfare problems. They have already been asked to send "Commando units" to India, South America and Australia.

Demo probe call

An inquiry by the Home Secretary Mr Reginald Maudling into allegations of police brutality at Friday's demonstration outside the Plymouth factory of Fine Tubes Ltd. was demanded yesterday by Dr David Owen, Labour MP for Plymouth (Sutton). Factory workers have been in dispute with the management for 59 weeks.

Police funeral

The funeral of Det Con Ian Coward, 28, who died nine days ago after being shot in Reading on June 27, took place yesterday in Reading.

Can Vatican save babies from limbo?

A DEBATE has begun among Roman Catholic theologians about the fate of the souls of children who die unbaptised. Can they go to heaven? The official view is that they cannot, and most Roman Catholics believe that the best that can be hoped for them is a "limbo" existence in limbo—the first circle of hell.

In limbo, according to the poet Dante, souls exist without torment, but sighing in eternal sadness because they desire to see God but can never hope to do so.

Limbo was in fact invented as a gentle alternative to the official dogma, laid down by St. Augustine, that all the unbaptised went straight to hell. Now some theologians are not only questioning the existence of limbo, they are also suggesting that the souls of innocent children might go to heaven.

In the Jesuit magazine La Civiltà Cattolica, Father Jean Galot says it seems cruel and unreasonable to hold that heaven is barred to the unbaptised. He asks: "How can a God who would deny celestial happiness to children who personally have done no wrong still be called a God of love? One can well think that one of the joys of the celestial community will be that of the presence of numerous children."

Archbishop Ferdinando Lambruschini of Perugia said in a recent article in the Vatican journal "Osservatore della Domenica" that God may have devised some mysterious way of saving the souls of unbaptised children. The Church, he said, "has never banned the school of thought favourable to the salvation of unbaptised children."

Father Galot goes much further. He suggests that church missionaries use the denial of the hope of heaven to put pressure on parents to have babies baptised. But some Roman Catholic theologians, he says, are suggesting that baptism could be delayed until "the age of reason," as it is in some Protestant churches.

—UPI

Ayr wins chess championship

Ayr Academy took an unbeatable 3-1 lead over Manchester Grammar School in the final of The Sunday Times national schools chess tournament yesterday.

Individual results: Board 1, Finlay (Ayr) beat Lister (MGS); Board 2, Pearson (Ayr) beat Lister (MGS); Board 3, MGS (Ayr) beat Pearson (Ayr); Board 4, MGS (Ayr) beat Pearson (Ayr).

Poor families fail to take Barber's aid

By Wendy Hughes

ONLY 13 per cent of the 190,000 low wage-earning families who are eligible for the new Family Income Supplement scheme will collect their cash benefits from post offices when the service starts this week, despite a massive advertising campaign by the Government.

About £60,000 has already been spent since May on advertising the scheme and last week the Government launched another £150,000 campaign.

The scheme was announced last October as part of a package which also included a reduction in income tax. Labour critics charged that the tax relief really benefited only higher income groups. The Government argued that the FIS part of the package showed that the poorer families were not being forgotten.

Total costs had been estimated at £8m a year in benefits plus another £60,000 to cover administration. But so far the Department of Health and Social Security has approved only 20,763 applications for the supplementary income. At this rate, with awards averaging £150 a week, the Government can operate the scheme initially at about £1m a year.

A spokesman for the Department of Health said yesterday: "People in this income group are particularly difficult to reach. We are not claiming that the present figures prove an overwhelming success, but we never expected an immediate response."

The supplement is designed to help families who have an income less than they would expect if the wage-earners were out of work and they were thus dependent on the State and drawing supplementary benefits. A family with three children and a £16 income will receive £3 a week in supplement, which is a half the difference between £16 and £22—the limit above which three-child families do not qualify for supplement.

Michael Manser, MP for Oldham West, last week described the scheme as "an abject failure." He said: "The number of applications is decreasing each week. Quite obviously people are still ignorant of the benefit and resent the social stigma of means-testing. It has been proved that family allowances in 1968 went a long way to reducing poverty in wage-earners. We must get away from means-tested benefits and return to family benefits."

Mr Frank Field, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, said yesterday: "There has been a poor response to this scheme because the poor are not prepared to accept help that involves a means test. How else can they tell the Government they do not want this without taking to the streets. The Government must see this as a vote of no-confidence in the scheme."

If they have to keep advertising the scheme the situation could well arise where more money is being spent on advertising than on benefits."

When the results of the awards are analysed later this year the Government hopes to be able to chart the districts and professions of the low wage-earning families.

Curiously, there has been a rush of applicants for FIS from the Civil Service itself. To avoid embarrassment to civil servants working in Departments of Health and Social Security who wish to claim, a special branch office has been set up in Blackpool which will deal with claims from the public in the North West and also process all civil servants' applications.

Top men may quit over air crash

by Kei Makino, Asian News Service, Tokyo

JAPAN'S Defence Minister, Keiichi Masuhara, and Chief of Air Staff, Maj Gen Yasuharu Ueda, are expected to resign over the world's worst air disaster on Friday which killed 162 people. Opposition parties are holding the Government responsible for "negligence of supervisory duties" on the conduct of military aircraft.

The crash is alleged to have been caused when a Sabre fighter, piloted by a trainee with only 20 hours' flying experience, crossed the path of a Boeing 727 airliner on a Japanese internal route.

The fighter pilot, 22-year-old Sgt Yoshima Ichikawa, parachuted to safety and was charged with negligence by police yesterday. So was his instructor, Tamotsu Kuma, flying alongside in another Sabre.

Christopher Rees writes: Sixty-one "near misses" have been reported in the last two years on Japan's crowded airways—but actually the near-collision rate is believed to be running at about 300 a year. Most of the planes involved are airliners and Japanese or US fighters. And the fighters claim precedence over the commercial planes.

Officially, commercial and military flights are co-ordinated. They are both supposed to inform the Civil Aviation Bureau of

flight plans—but they need not tell each other.

The Japanese Air Force itself sent a report to the Government earlier this year expressing grave concern over near misses, saying "training flights should be five miles away from airliners' traffic lanes, and if they have to be crossed, this should be done as a right-angle turn."

When Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and his Cabinet meet tomorrow to discuss the crash they will doubtless add their denials to hints that fighter pilots "buzz" airliners to keep their eye in.

They will not be helped by the remark on television of Capt Tomatsu Kuma—the instructor flying alongside Sgt Ichikawa—who vainly ordered him to climb and bank right as they hurtled towards the Boeing.

Capt Kuma said: "In the air force we know many civil aircraft are flying about, but if we

worry about them, we can't do any training."

Renter reports: Thousands of troops and police searched for 24 hours to find the victims' remains in mountainous country around Mirioka City, about 270 miles north of Tokyo.

People reported seeing bodies falling like rain as the Boeing fell apart.

The Government has ordered indefinite suspension of all military training flights, amid loud demands from political parties and newspapers for a halt to Japanese and US military flights near commercial airline routes. Prime Minister Sato met US Ambassador Armin Meyer yesterday to request his assistance in rearranging military flight corridors.

All Nippon Airways, owners of the crashed Boeing, said yesterday it would pay £1,150 each to the passengers' next-of-kin.

Nyerere sacks his editor

The editor of Tanzania's two official newspapers, Miss Frene Ginwala, who was appointed last year by President Julius Nyerere, has been dismissed. Observers in Dar es Salaam believe she has

angered the president by publishing comments in conflict with his views. President Nyerere is himself editor-in-chief of the newspaper, the Standard and the Sunday News.

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PHONE ST/18

Dean on trial is charged with Christian charity

By Godfrey Hodgson

THE DEAN of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Gonville French-Beytagh, goes on trial on Monday charged with ten counts under the Terrorism Act. The prosecution's own documents, annexed to the indictment, leave no doubt that, among the acts the Dean is accused of, are some flagrant instances of the heinous offence of behaving like a practising Christian.

The ninth count of the indictment alleges that the Dean "received from the Defence and Aid Organisation, London, monies amounting to R51,400 or thereabouts (about £30,000), which monies he paid out in the Republic, as set out in Annexure B."

The whole indictment is drawn in terms of an alleged "plan to commit acts of violence," supposedly formulated by the African National Congress (ANC) in 1961, which the Dean is accused of working actively to implement.

In such a context, therefore, the reader turns to Annexure B, half-expecting to find the Dean accused of discharging money for purposes at least indirectly connected with violence, terrorism or revolution. But one finds no references there to arms purchases, training of guerrillas or clandestine printing. Instead, Annexure B is a sort of inventory of Christian charity. On page after page there shines out of the dismal catalogue some small act of imaginative help for the victims of South African politics or their families.

There could hardly be more eloquent testimony to the pathetic situation in which the African leadership now finds itself, or to the sly ferocity of a regime which lists these aims to its victims as acts of terrorism.

"NAME OF PERSON whose dependants were recipients," runs the first entry: "Adonis, Basil. Convicted of Pan-Africanist Congress activities—2 years. Payee: B. Adonis. Purpose of payment: school fees. Amount: R17." That is almost exactly £10.

Almost the last entry records that the Dean gave R5 (a little less than £3) to another PAC detainee for maintenance.

The great majority of the payments laboriously itemised in Annexure B are for food or clothing, books, school fees or spectacles for the families of the African leaders now in prison, or for fares for their wives to visit them in Robben Island or other prisons. Occasionally, however, there is a more obviously tragic entry, like number 28: R236.66 (£148) which the Dean is recorded as having paid to "B. Lekoto and children," the dependants of Meremetsi Lekoto, who was "Restricted," though apparently without having been convicted. The money is noted as having been paid for maintenance, rent, studies and funerals.

Item 25 records the payment of R287.45

(about £145) for a tape-recorder and for "erection of wall" for Helen Joseph. Although Mrs Joseph has never been convicted for any offence, as a "banned person" she lived for eight years under what amounted to a particularly severe form of house arrest. She lived entirely alone in the house from dusk to dawn, and faced various forms of harassment; among other things a policeman bought the house next door and proceeded to behave in a less than neighbourly way. The Dean's wall must have helped to make her life less intolerable.

Only a handful of the prisoners or detainees to whom or to whose families the Dean is alleged to have distributed Defence and Aid Organisation money seem to have received more than the most modest relief. Indeed, out of 130 recipients over a four-year period, only eight are said to have been given more than £380.

THE ACCOUNTS set out in Annexure B to the indictment draw a convincing picture of the Dean's efforts to alleviate the hardship of the imprisoned Africans and their families. The rest of the indictment draws a notably less convincing picture of his involvement in the "plan to commit acts of violence."

South African exiles and leaders of organisations in Britain concerned with southern Africa view this, and other recent instances in which prosecutions have harped on a "plan," as a sinister development. They point out that it will be possible for the South African Government, by reference to an alleged "plan" for revolution, to bring within their already sweeping legal powers many innocent or trivial acts which escape prosecution at present.

The prosecution alleges that Dean French-Beytagh distributed to Winnie Mandela six pamphlets, five of them issued by the ANC and one by the South African Communist Party. This sounds unlikely enough on the face of it, it is only because the Dean knew that he was under surveillance for some time before his arrest. Friends of the Dean in England are afraid that the pamphlets could have been planted in his house by the Security Police.

The second, third, fourth and seventh counts of the indictment allege that on various occasions in South Africa, at various meetings the Dean either advocated "violent revolution" in South Africa, or prepared written notes to advocate it. It is not clear from the indictment what precisely is meant by "advocating violent revolution." One of the occasions when the Dean is alleged to have spoken up for violent revolution was a meeting of the Black Sash Movement. This is a largely



Charged on 10 counts: French-Beytagh

middle-class, wholly non-violent and non-clandestine organisation which holds silent protests, and runs an advisory service for Africans in trouble with the pass laws. South African exiles in London are afraid that the Black Sash has been included in the Dean's indictment as a preliminary to banning it.

The sixth count charges the Dean with advocating revolution in South Africa while on a visit to England, and the fifth alleges that he "participated" in the decision of what the prosecution rather revealingly calls the "overseas branches of the South African Council of Churches" to send money to the Pretoria guerrillas in Mozambique.

This is a reference to the World Council of Churches' decision to send such money. The ninth count, besides alleging that the Dean paid out money itemised in Annexure B, says that this was done with the help of Alison Norman, an English general's daughter, who—according to the South African authorities—acted as the link between the Defence and Aid Organisation and the Dean.

The tenth count charges the Dean, in general terms, with "discussing or being party to" acts of sabotage.

Observers in London believe that one of the principal purposes of the Dean's arrest and trial is the South African Government's desire to make it as hard as possible to help those who, for political reasons, have been convicted or detained without trial. On this view, one of the aims of the trial would be to discourage more operating in South Africa all foreign organisations, even those which concentrate on welfare for political prisoners and their families, and to make life even more hazardous for those few white South Africans courageous enough to co-operate with them.

Exile circles in London are waiting with bitter curiosity to see what sort of evidence of the Dean's supposed involvement in sabotage and terrorism will be produced in court when the trial opens. Ironically, in the meantime, the prosecution itself has produced an imposing dossier of acts of a kind which, in countries more fortunate than South Africa, are associated more with Christian charity than with terrorism.

A Sunday Times man in dock, too

By John Horak
Johannesburg

BENJAMIN POGRUND, who is night editor of the anti-Government Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Times South African correspondent, is to be tried in Johannesburg on August 27. He was arrested last Wednesday and released on £75 bail.

He is charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and it is claimed he stole documents from police possession. The charges follow an eight-hour police search of Pogrund's flat on February 26. The raid began at dawn and at its peak there were nine security men searching.

Pogrund, who holds five degrees including an MA from Cape Town University and a BA Honours from the Witwatersrand University, is working on a PhD on the development of African nationalism in South Africa. In the raid the security police took away most of his research material and notes he had made for a book on the development of Communism in South Africa. The book has been commissioned by the Hoover Institution of Stanford.

In 1969 Pogrund received a six-month suspended sentence after writing critical articles about prison conditions in South Africa.

Black envoy

Benjamin Pogrund writes from Johannesburg: South Africa took a big step into the world last week with the arrival of its first black ambassador, Mr Joe Kachingwa, of Malawi.

And within 24 hours of his arrival, Mr Kachingwa made it clear that his posting was part of President Banda's policy of dialogue instead of isolation. He will pursue his own "outward" policy of meeting people of all races and quietly but constantly pushing back the frontiers of apartheid.

Meanwhile, the row over the future of the country's coloured people intensified yesterday with a dramatic declaration by 29 Afrikaans academics that the same political rights as whites. A Government rejection of the move followed swiftly but the declaration adds to the attempts at new thinking which are increasingly manifesting themselves in this country.

The Sunday Times DEGREE SERVICE



Vacancy lists go out this week

However, additional vacancies will occur when students already accepted for college or polytechnic courses decide to accept conditional offers made by universities earlier in the year.

The degree and other advanced courses offered are not second-hand. The best to university courses. The Council of National Academic Awards (CNAA) and external university degrees are equivalent to a university degree. The Higher National Diploma (HND) courses offer a wide range of vocational courses which can lead to professional qualifications or assured employment through the "sandwich course" arrangements. This removes the risk of unemployment that now faces university graduates.

A level scheme intended to take students, can inquire about sandwich courses, technical colleges, and National Diplomas (Ordinary National Diplomas) courses can also be entered to a degree or diploma.

Students who do not want to wait for the results of the entrance examination can apply for a "sandwich" course. The Local Education Authority list of the officers is available from the Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London.

The Scottish Education Department, 8 George Street, does not take part in the sandwich scheme. Full details of individual colleges and polytechnics are available from the Education Department. The scramble for colleges and polytechnics in mid-August when results become known. The Sunday publish the list of Local Officers. From August will carry details of arts and science subjects.

S Yemen accuses UK

THE PEOPLE'S Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) last week renewed its allegations of British and Saudi Arabian interference and its opposition to plans for federation in the Persian Gulf. In an exclusive interview, Ali Hatham, Foreign and Foreign Minister, said, now he has 10,000 troops on the frontier, whereas in December 1969 Saudi forces totalled 120 border guards.

Both Britain and Saudi Arabia wish the fifth and sixth governments to secede, he said. "Britain is carrying out a policy of aggression against our rule, while she is mustering forces on the frontier of the fifth governorate."

The premier accused Britain of attacking in the area of Hauf, a port near the Omani border. The government in Aden has made several complaints to Britain about attacks. But the official British reaction is that infringements are purely imaginary.

Tito's guests
Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor flew to Yugoslavia yesterday for a weekend on Brioni Island as guests of President Tito.

US trade war th

THE ADOPTION of a protectionist trade Bill in session of Congress considered a serious by several influential House Ways and Means, writes Henry

Congressman Wilb Southern Democrat, says, one of the most vigorously for such a

In a speech last Mills, who has a schedule that betrays a desire for a surcharge or border ports and an equivocal exports to improve a declared of trade

He declared his European and Japanese countries with the system. And it is such some arrangements United States on the border tax system a permanent system o men at the border: itely be considered."

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El Toro manager says he didn't overbook

INSIGHT CONSUMER UNIT

THE mystery of how Britain's biggest tour operator sent three successive waves of holiday-makers into an unfinished and overbooked Spanish hotel turned yesterday into a sharp who-dun-what dispute between the hotel and Clarkson's, the tour operators.

Mr Miguel Barcelo, manager and part owner of the hotel El Toro at Benidorm, presented his side of the case in detail for the first time—and had it rebutted in equal detail by Clarkson's, whose managing director, Mr Tom Gullick, now plans to travel to Benidorm.

The undisputed facts are that parts of the hotel were not finished on July 19 when a party of 119 Clarkson guests arrived from Luton; that they suffered inconvenience and that some of them had to sleep in unfinished rooms. Then, on July 22, a party of 96 from Clarkson's arrived and had to wait before getting into hurriedly-finished rooms late that night. On July 25 a third party—of 119—was taken by coach to Gandia, 70 miles away, instead of the El Toro.

EQUALLY, it is agreed that 38 German and 42 Dutch tourists were already occupying some of the hotel's completed rooms before the arrival of Clarkson's July 19 party.

Beyond this point, all is disagreement. Mr Barcelo says that he was given such short notice of the arrival of the Clarkson's that he was freed from his contractual obligation to reserve the whole hotel for Clarkson's. Clarkson's disagrees. Mr Barcelo also says that the bookings for the Dutch and German parties were made by none other than Viajes Rosymar, a company which collaborates closely with Clarkson's. Clarkson's Benidorm representatives operate from the Viajes Rosymar offices.

In retrospect, it can be seen that the trouble was brewing at the beginning of July. On July 1, according to Mr Barcelo, he wrote to Clarkson's that only six of the hotel's floors were finished but that essential amenities such as the dining room would all be ready. He agreed to take 46 guests on July 1. Clarkson's, however, says it received a letter written on July 1 that the hotel would be finished by July 10.

Clarkson's first guests arrived on July 11 and there were no reports of difficulty. After that, the question was whether the hotel was given sufficient notice of Clarkson's intentions. Fewer than seven

days' notice would have meant that Mr Barcelo was free to re-let the rooms, according to Clarkson's. Barcelo says fewer than 14 days.

He claims that he was advised of the arrival of the July 19 party of 119 only on July 17; of the second disputed party only one day before their arrival; and of the third party only four days before.

Clarkson's say that in all cases it informed its Benidorm office a full month in advance, that it subsequently sent up-dated rooming lists, and that Mr Barcelo must be confusing the up-dated lists with the original advice.

Whoever is responsible for disrupting the holidays of more than 250 people, Clarkson's is sure it was right to send out the three groups which ran into trouble. Mr Gullick argues that because the travel agents who make the bookings hold the names and addresses of travellers it is impossible to let travellers know of this kind of difficulty in advance; and once they have assembled at the airport for departure, it is better to send them off than offer the alternative of not going.

Such a choice, he says, erects a barrier of fear in the mind of a tourist, and because it was not erected all of them went and most had a happy time.

In pursuance of this cosy attitude, the July 23 group was given a letter on board the aircraft mentioning "one or two problems connected with the hotel" but assured that "reports from the Costa Blanca today state that clients are thoroughly enjoying themselves." On arrival, the group discovered its rooms were not ready and was later given another letter. This said that the original letter had been written in good faith, and offered £10 compensation each in return for abandoning all claims.

The July 19 party returned to Britain on Thursday, still not knowing how much compensation Clarkson's would offer. Those whose bookings were banded by Western Travel Service of Glasgow have been asked to submit a list of complaints. But Clarkson's has already decided, and will announce the week's compensation offer. It is £8 to each tourist, with an extra £6 to those who Clarkson's decide were specially hard hit.

One of the holidaymakers' leaders, Mr Samuel Stewart, told us yesterday this was "quite inadequate" in the light of Clarkson's printed guarantee. In Clarkson's brochure, with the word "guarantee" slashed in huge letters across the cover, it offers its main facilities—such as £5 back if the aircraft is not a jet, and the whole deposit returned should a holidaymaker cancel a trip for the following summer before January 5.

There is also a provision which states: "If, whatever the reason, you are subsequently provided with accommodation of a lower official classification, even if only for one day, we will refund the full price of the holiday." In some of the El Toro's rooms were rubble, naked electrical wires, broken bottles, bathrooms without the promised hot water, and doors which did not shut.

SOME holidaymakers wondered, in the light of Clarkson's brochure promise that the El Toro's "design and decor will be well up to international standards," whether their case for a full refund was not clear-cut.

Clarkson's maintains that this part of the guarantee does not apply: the hotel itself was of the right official classification. But clearly conditions in some rooms bore little resemblance to the standards the El Toro's two-star classification would imply.

Clarkson's thus denies legal obligation to make a full refund. Its £8 to £12 offer is in line with company policy, described to us by Mr Gullick as "making the kind of amends considered to be fair by reasonable people."

Meanwhile, the Association of British Travel Agents' and Spanish Ministry of Tourism are united behind last week's agreement to prevent this sort of thing happening again. In the final analysis, the interests of both largely coincide—a fact lost on an Iberian Airways booking clerk at London's Heathrow Airport, who refused a cheque proffered by the ABTA delegation's leader for his ticket.

One sentiment certainly shared by both Clarkson's and the Spanish authorities is their distaste for British holidaymakers in the past fortnight. Mr Gullick spoke of unfairness of almost "criminal proportions" and tape recorded our interview with him. Mr Sanchez Bello, Spanish Minister of Tourism, was surprised that critical reports were allowed to appear at all. "Why don't you buy off the reporters with a couple of whiskies?" he asked one ABTA representative.



Glare in retreat at the New Bodleian: faster than the average Latin lexicographer at 40,000 words in 30 years

After 20 years Mr Glare reaches Gorgoneus-a-um (of, belonging to) and typical of a Latin-lover's 30-year affair

PERSON defined the job in his usual fashion. "A lexicographer," he says, "is a person who knows a lot of words, being one himself, is a dictionary, a harmless drudge." Glare looks up from his desk in a dusty room at Oxford's New Bodleian and thinks not. And with an even closer knowledge of the Latin language than most, he is not having interrupted his work with entertaining diversions to do with Fleet Street. For the past 20 years, he has been working on the Oxford Latin Dictionary for the Oxford University Press. This autumn it reaches G.

He is in Part III of an eight-volume work, the OUP Latin Dictionary, from the same root as the word "hurdle". After fascicle III and its last

entry *Gorgoneus-a-um* (of, belonging to, or typical of the Gorgon), Mr Glare has another five parts and 10 years' work ahead of him, right up to the last entry *zylum*, a kind of Egyptian malt liquor. Currently he is reading the entries under letter I in galley proof form and revising the notes on the Qs—interesting. Donald-Duck words such as *quoniam*, *quisque*, *quae quae*, *quidquid* and *quod*. "Eventually we'll have defined about 40,000 Latin words, using upwards of a million quotations to illustrate their meanings," he says, adding with the thousands of blue and pink paper slips which litter his desk.

Mr Glare seems anxious to prove that a man who spends most of his adult life listing words of a language long dead is perfectly normal. He referees rugby matches on Saturdays and wears a referee's tie to prove it—little scales of justice against a green background—and avoids the use of Latin tags in conversa-

tion. He is married with four children and his little room at the Bodleian is decorated with unframed prints of Oxford and a very old raincoat on a peg. "Ah yes," he says, frowning at it. "I use that only in absolute emergencies."

The reason his job is such a long one is that the Oxford Latin Dictionary refuses to rely on the definitions of earlier dictionaries and takes every word in its original context. Only after each section is completed, says Mr Glare, does he allow himself a peep at what other dictionaries thought the words meant—a kind of lexicographer's treat like toffees for children who have completed good deeds. Dictionaries, it seems, tend to perpetuate error. And, although work on the Oxford Latin Dictionary started as long ago as 1933, Mr Glare is racing ahead compared with other Latin-dictionary makers. The Latin dictionary, *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, which

also has its definitions in Latin is being compiled in Germany. It started in 1900 and so far, many volumes later, has reached the letter N.

"You can say that almost any study, apart from contemporary affairs, is a retreat from the world," says Mr Glare, a little defensively. Roman civilisation, he thinks, has many lessons for us and therefore the study of what its words actually meant is a worthwhile pursuit. "But I never imagined when I started that I'd still be doing the same thing 20 years later. I did think about teaching classics but it's a bit late for that now."

Peter Glare returns to the 1 galley: *igitur*, *ignescere*, *ipse-a-um*. Outside in Broad Street, buses full of American tourists are making *quam celserrime* for the Cotswolds and Oxford housewives are talking in sentences with the verbs in the middle.

Picture: Frank Herrmann Story: Ian Jack

General Appointments • Sales and Marketing Appointments • Management Services/Computer Personnel Appointments

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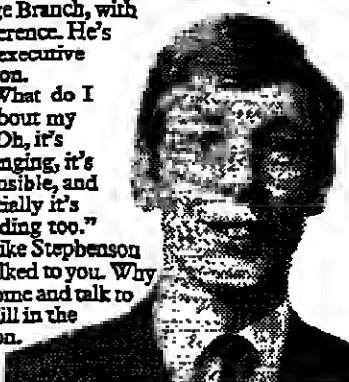
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The Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work

which is to be responsible for promoting social work training throughout the United Kingdom, invites applications from men and women with knowledge and experience relevant to Social Work Education for posts as Assistant Directors of Social Work Education or as members of the main grade professional staff.

The Council will have a professional Director of Social Work Education who will be its chief officer. Salaries of Assistant Directors will rise to £4,401, and of main grade staff to £3,417 a year; starting salaries in accordance with qualifications and experience. London weighting of £90 per annum will be payable in addition.

The posts will be superannuable; existing superannuation rights will be safeguarded. Application forms and further information from Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, c/o Department of Health and Social Security, Room 211, Horseferry House, Dean Kyle Street, London, S.W.1. The closing date for applications will be 6 September.

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SPECTRUM

million days are lost each year through hay and asthma, but plant breeders have been to produce hybrids which will prevent the air being filled with ticklish pollen. Now scientists have found a key to the problem in the behaviour of the pollen.

scientific seduction

DISCOVERIES about the mechanics of sexual reproduction have been made which scientists feel could be as important to man as Darwin's theory on evolution. The pollen should enable plant breeders to cross previously incompatible species to combine characteristics in higher plants more disease resistant. The studies—a collaboration between botanists in the U.S. and at Kew—have also come close to revealing the function of the pollen in plant pollen which causes hay fever and asthma. The pollen produces a highly unpleasant symptom when windborne pollen enters the most sensitive membranes of the respiratory tract of allergic people. On contact with the pollen, a mixture of proteins explodes from the pollen grains, which are stored in the wall of the grain. Susceptible people try to neutralise the process that causes sneezing.

But the botanists have revealed that, like most females, plants can be tricked. Dr Bruce Knox, the Australian link in the team, first achieved this scientific seduction. The pollen from one species of poplar tree (*Populus deltoides*) will normally fertilise the ovum of another species (*Populus alba*). Dr Knox sterilised some *alba* pollen with gamma irradiation—without destroying the proteins—and mixed it with *deltoides* pollen. He managed to fertilise the *alba* species with *deltoides* pollen because the latter was artificially contaminated with the *alba* protein.

ARIES

TECHMEN are sunning in Spain. Gerard H. ubert, a 36-year-old Anglo-Irishman, is wearing socks and no shoes as his friend and financial adviser, Mr. Herstein, on their holiday in Alhufera, a Mediterranean coast near Both men smoke and cigarette ends into the pool nine storeys below them. But von and Herstein pay no they are awaiting

door nine of Alhufera's holiday flats, is the headquarters of the self-admin Group, an organisation which "operates on an annual scale behind the Bamboo Curtains," to a recent advertisement in the Paris edition of the *Herald Tribune*. It is financed by a West German who is figure," Herstein and ubert are its immodest

Not the name Paladin American TV serial. "Will Travel," says ubert. "No, we have to do with the American CIA. The CIA tried to buy our organisation with cover agents but we turned them down immediately and out. The main difference between our operation and the CIA's is that we guarantee to get out of any trouble. The U.S. Government and its disown their failures on them to their fate." Is, perhaps? No, von and Herstein have

Sits. Vac. for danger



nothing to do with them either. In fact," says von Schubert, "the Mafia could probably learn from us. But we do not need them."

What Paladin does need, it seems, is staff. The *Herald Tribune* had called for volunteers who were "not afraid of the dangers involved" and who had a "personal capital constitution" of £1,450. Herstein, von Schubert and their anonymous, but prominent, West German backer need the £1,450 from each successful applicant as cash security. In return, applicants are promised at least £12,000 a year, although, says von Schubert, it is likely to be three times that amount. Volunteers should be specialists: in electronics, explosives, camouflage or in Chinese and Vietnamese languages. Or they could be divers, mariners, commercial pilots, photographers or psychologists. "We need a psychologist to vet the other applicants," explains von Schubert.

But von Schubert is rather cryptic about what his volunteers will be asked to do. "We take on any dangerous assignments anywhere in the world providing it is not criminal," he says. "Our next job is on August 15—a purely industrial and not a political operation. I myself shall be taking part. But there are many others, for we are a large organisation with several groups operating at once."

Paladin's present recruits are mainly former mercenaries. "There are a lot of out-of-work mercenaries looking for jobs," says von Schubert. Potential recruits get what the two Dutchmen call "a personal loyalty check," which includes questions such as "Would you be prepared to work for the Greek Colonels? Or for the Spanish regime? Or for Red China?" Von Schubert smiles. "All operations are conducted on the merits irrespective of politics."

Volunteers who pass the von Schubert political guinea test and then sign up get a three-page, 22-clause contract which binds them not to disclose details of Paladin or its activities on pain of immediate dismissal. And, of course, forfeiture of the £1,450 deposit. The contract, which von Schubert is reluctant to allow volunteers a copy of because of "the security danger involved," makes interesting reading in other ways.

It says that recruits will be on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 48 weeks a year; that free life insurance is provided; that 20 per cent of the net profit will be used for the salaries of the director or directors; that 10 per cent will go on advertising costs; and that the other 70 per cent will be divided equally among the Paladin agents themselves, who will get half their pay in advance "at the place where the order has to be carried out," and the rest within 30 days.

The Spanish police, who recently questioned von Schubert for the role of Interpol's request, say he is a former real

RELIGION

Unorthodox Jewish split

AN INTERNAL crisis is threatening the future of the Board of Deputies, the watchdog of British Jews. It is a lay organisation with 430 delegates from synagogues and communal institutions and is accepted by the Government as the official Jewish body. At issue is the demand by progressive Jews—Reform and Liberal—for recognition of their ecclesiastical leaders in the Orthodox dominated Board. Angered by rebuffs in prolonged conflict with the ultra-Orthodox, they will withdraw their 70 delegates unless the situation is resolved in their favour.

The turmoil stems from Clause 43 of the Constitution which grants the Orthodox heads, Dr Immanuel Jacobovits, the Chief Rabbi, and Dr Solomon Goan, of the Spanish and Portuguese congregations, the sole right to act as the Board's spiritual guides.

The Progressives, who have said that their numbers are growing in major cities, claim their Judaism is more attuned to the 20th century. The powerful and liberal Jewish Chronicle has declared that they are unwilling any longer to be treated as second-class members of a Board which purports to represent all Jews. But Dr Jacobovits has made his position clear. He will co-operate with the Progressives so long as such relationships do not impinge on religious differences. The Orthodox, he emphasises, can never yield to teachings and teachers that "subvert the fundamental tenets of Judaism in Creed and deed."

And the majority of Britain's 450,000 Jews claim to be Orthodox. Thousands ignore the strict obligations. They are forbidden to work on the Sabbath, carry money, smoke, go to football matches or race meetings. They do. They must not drive on the Sabbath but on any Saturday cars can be seen discreetly parked a short distance from synagogues. But the Orthodox feeling is strong enough for this to become a very dangerous rift.

Arnold Field

No. 12 in a series

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BIOLOGY



Kew's Heslop-Harrison: right in among the pollen and the deception of plants

It is as classic a case of misidentification by a poplar tree as any enjoyed by a leading lady in a Feydeau farce. But it worked. The world now has its first-ever *alba/deltoides* hybrid poplar, and man has gained the vital knowledge to produce further hybrids. By practising the Kewian deception, breeders should be able to combine the best properties of many other species of plants. For example, a grass could be crossed with a wheat to produce a better perennial crop which does not have to be re-sown every year.

Quite apart from this, the greater understanding of the

constitution and production of pollen proteins should lead to improved desensitising injections to prevent hay fever and asthma. Using an electron microscope, which has an almost infinite depth of focus, the botanists saw how pollen protein makes contact with the nose or the lining of the lungs. This additional knowledge must help Britain's 2.5 million hay fever sufferers and half million asthmatics—who have had a particularly bad summer.

Professor Heslop-Harrison is studying a very wide range of plants at Kew, and is in close contact with similar work being done by Dr Knox at the Univer-

sity of Canberra, and at the University of Wisconsin and New York's Rockefeller University. The emphasis is not solely on obviously economic plants like wheat. Hybrids for improving timber and garden plants are equally possible. And the botanists point out that, even if the new poplar is not a success, it can always be crossed back with a "pure" poplar. The permutations are endless.

The impeccable pedigree of a species of grass can now be tampered with—but both agriculture and man will benefit.

Graham Rose

RUSSIA

As Adolf, so Ivan

FOR YEARS it has been comfortably assumed that a European war would at least begin with conventional weapons. Complicated "scenarios of escalation" have been written to show that there would be ample foreplay before the nuclear threshold was reached. But an analysis of the latest Soviet war games shows that if hostilities began tomorrow, the Russians would launch their nuclear and chemical missiles by lunchtime, and their ground troops might be breaking fast in Munich on Tuesday. All rather reminiscent of Hitler's "blitzkrieg" but with more lethal weapons.

These are the somewhat alarming conclusions of a paper published this week by the Russian Defence Ministry. Called "Soviet Military Power," it was written by Professor John Erickson, lecturer in Higher Defence Studies at Edinburgh University. His paper is of considerable significance because for the first time he has provided a comprehensive account of the development in Soviet military thinking since the fall of Khrushchev.

The paper's additional value is simply that Erickson is its author. For in the arcane world of Kremlinology he is one of the few experts whose analyses are neither biased nor secondhand. He has studied Soviet military affairs for over 15 years, he is a frequent visitor to the Soviet Union and he has a personal acquaintance with many of the Red Army's most important Generals and strategists.

A prime Soviet concern since 1964 has been to close the disastrous missile gap with which Khrushchev gaily left the country. As this aim was gradually achieved, so Soviet thinking on the use of nuclear weapons shifted. In the early days of the Brezhnev era, Khrushchev's reliance on nuclear defence was somewhat discredited. Now, however, the use of nuclear weapons plays an ever larger part in Soviet strategy. Whereas their huge 1967 DNEPR exercise involved almost exclusively conventional weapons, in 1970 the Soviet Ground Forces held another massive exercise (DVINA—over terrain comparable in size and layout to Western Europe) in which a nuclear scenario was resumed. A mixed nuclear-conventional attack is now considered essential by the Soviets, says Erickson, because of the "inevitability" of the conventionally weaker NATO employing nuclear weapons also.

But even in a nuclear theatre the Russians expect to win—in a sense sometimes not applied to nuclear engagements. "Cardinal importance is attached to the initial strike," says Erickson; the Russians plan that no European war, nuclear or conventional, should last more than ten days. And they have the means to see

Russian war games show that its army is committed to an attacking hand. The aim is to "roll up" Europe: the preparation includes real radioactivity in manoeuvres.

that it doesn't. They can advance overland up to 70 miles in 24 hours and are capable of supporting a front up to 500 miles deep over an area of between 27-36 miles wide. They rely on an "off-the-march" attack (without prior concentration) which can be mounted within an hour of being ordered. Their airlift capacity has developed enormously: during the DVINA exercise, a force of 8,000 parachute troops with 180 vehicles was dropped in 23 minutes.

The size of the preceding missile barrage would depend on the scale and depth of the land attack. Soviet Command has 630 of its 700 or so medium range ballistic missiles targeted on Western Europe, primarily on NATO's offensive and defensive installations. The missiles may be loaded with either nuclear or chemical (nerve agents) warheads, depending on length and exact purpose of strike: chemicals are more likely to be used on an area which the Soviet forces expect soon to occupy. Chemicals, says Erickson, would "achieve the degree of surprise which is a cardinal point of Soviet doctrine." The Russians use a variant of the main gas developed by the Germans during the war.

No Vietnam available, the simple soldier is subjected to training far more rigorous than even that accorded the US Marine. It has two main forms: "moral-political" and "moral-psychological." The first is ideological training, the second combat. "Moral-psychological hardening (zakalka)" includes bringing training groups virtually under their comrades fire—sometimes with the result that the soldiers retreat for real fear of death. Similarly, says Erickson, "exercises conducted over 'radio-active terrain' are made rather more grimly realistic by the use of real isotopes." Even given their protective clothing, this is an immensely dangerous form of exercise—the ground, if not the soldiers, remains contaminated: just when does "simulation" become real?

As for the present SALT talks being held in Helsinki, Professor Erickson concludes rather gloomily that the Russians can be interested in agreement only on defensive systems, because no formula has yet been devised for measuring the forward based NATO offensive missiles in Europe against Soviet systems. As yet "it is impossible for the Russians to complete their own sums and thus come up with some formula for 'sufficiency' or 'adequacy'."

For the sake of a "defence-only" agreement is that it would simply renege the arms race. But Erickson suggests that "this may be precisely what the Russians want... since anything else may admit of the possibility of conceding some unilateral advantage."

Trying to get on to that Vietnam experience

William Shawcross

General Appointments

General Appointments

Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage

Research Planning and Evaluation

There is a vacancy for a SCIENTIST or ENGINEER in the Intelligence Section which carries out research planning and techno-economic evaluation in a variety of areas including chemical engineering, mineral science and technology, materials recovery and waste treatment and air and oil pollution. The successful candidate will, in the first instance, work mainly on the assessment of research programmes by means of industrial surveys which include visits to firms operating in the relevant technical areas.

Candidates' qualifications should be in any physical science including engineering. Appointment will be as Senior Scientific Officer or Scientific Officer according to age, qualifications and experience. For appointment as Senior Scientific Officer candidates must have had at least three years post-graduate experience.

Non-contributory pension scheme.

Please quote: S52-53/Q5/D.A.

Closing date: 16th August 1971

Mechanical Engineer/Physicist

required in the Air Pollution Division to work, in the first instance, on the wind tunnel modelling (and related field studies) of the flow and dispersion of pollutants in industrial and urban areas. Duties will involve contract work for industry and local authorities covering wind tunnel studies of chimney height and location in relation to neighbouring buildings. A background in fluid dynamics is essential.

Appointment will be as Senior Scientific Officer or Scientific Officer according to age, qualifications and experience. For appointment as Senior Scientific Officer candidates must have had at least three years post-graduate experience.

Non-contributory pension scheme.

Please quote: S52-53/Q6/D.A.

Closing date: 16th August 1971

Application Forms from Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, telephone Basingstoke 29222 ext 500 or London 01-839 1896 (24 hour 'Ansafone' service).

Joint Air Reconnaissance Intelligence Centre

Photogrammetrist or Land Surveyor

required at the Royal Air Force Station, Brampton, Huntingdon, to supervise a small team working on the development of photogrammetric techniques and procedures for a wide variety of specialist applications. The successful applicant will be concerned with the evaluation of results, the assessment of the accuracies obtainable, and the maintenance of the standards of practice necessary to realise them, and will also be expected to advise on future photogrammetric requirements and on the specification of the equipment needed to meet them. Emphasis will be on analytical methods for which excellent computational facilities are available.

Applicants should have at least a 2nd Class honours degree or equivalent qualification in an appropriate subject, although applicants with lesser qualifications will also be considered if they have good relevant experience. Appointment will be as Senior Scientific Officer level.

Application forms from Mr. Chance, CM(S) 1L, Room 106A, Ministry of Defence, Lagoon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1.

Closing date: 16th August 1971



Qualifications, Salaries and Age Limits

For appointment to the Scientific Officer class you should have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree. Starting salaries, which will be dependent upon experience and age, are within the range £2108-£2703 (£2193-£2703 at Senior Scientific Officer level). Age limits: 550 at least 26 and normally under 32. 50 under 28.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Clydeside's tragedy

ONLY CLYDESIDERS blinded by despair will see in Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn a persuasive messiah. Only as mercurial a thinker as Mr Benn could present himself for the part. For Mr Benn is a proximate cause of the present tragedy on the Clyde. He encouraged and financed the series of reconstructions of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders which have now culminated in disaster. He did this for the most reasonable of motives—preserving an industry and its jobs—but it has not worked. The reasons it has not worked have nothing to do with the present Government; but the fact that it has not worked has left thousands of shipbuilding workers vulnerable to the singularly hard-hearted philosophy of this Government when confronted by such business failures. For all this Mr Benn must take much of the blame. For him now to present himself as the Trotsky of Clydeside, uttering nostrums which were never heard from him when he had the power to enact them, is therefore an act of remarkably bold hypocrisy.

Clydeside, however, is in despair. Just at the moment, the movement for workers' control on to which Mr Benn has swiftly fastened expresses an intelligible ambition which commands respect, even admiration.

But workers' control will not ultimately save the Clyde, and the reason is the same reason which underlies the whole of postwar history there. Geographically managerially and psychologically, British ship-building is rooted in the past and has suffered a steady decline. The legacy of lost orders, late deliveries and unprofitable contracts is thin order-books and a black future. For Glasgow this inexorable prospect was in fact rendered worse not better by the conglomeration of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders which, judged by economic standards, is now exposed as an intrinsically mistaken structure. With more than £20 million of public money already having been put into the company, no Government—not even a Government much less doctrinally resolute than the present one—could have declined to act on the report of the special advisory group.

In economic terms, then, the decision to contract shipbuilding on the Clyde cannot be criticised. It is better that the brute realities of shipbuilding should be recognised, and not permitted to foster false hopes among another generation of Glaswegians. There are better ways of advancing the Scottish economy than by the maintenance of incompetent managements running inefficient yards to build unprofitable ships.

But the Government has more to do than that. To defend the contraction of UCS is not to argue that the economic test stands alone, or that "social" subsidies can always be ruled out. This country has so far found inadequate answers to the problem of redundancy in the older, run-down regions. Preoccupied with streamlining industry it gives the human problem a low priority. In the coal industry a serious and energetic programme of job re-training and mobility has mitigated the effects of pit closures, although dreadful pockets of human decay remain in Wales and North-East England. On the Clyde, the Government's priority has so far been a business priority. The human consequences require every bit as much study and urgent decision, for the tragedy is real and the despair which it has engendered is a fundamental challenge to the very purpose of a politician's life. The Government must show more involvement with the Clydesiders than Mr Davies managed last week: beginning with the Prime Minister's attendance at tomorrow's debate.

Crossing the frontier

IT IS NATURAL, when "a quiet night" in Belfast has come to mean a night disturbed by fewer than half a dozen explosions, that the eight Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster should press for more effective action against terrorism. It is natural that Mr Heath and Mr Maundling should be anxious to satisfy such pressure: there is no need to suppose them swayed by the usefulness of those eight votes towards a Conservative majority for Market entry. It is nevertheless disquieting to watch the British authorities being pushed step by step towards a sternness of response which could begin by being tactically unsound and end by being morally indefensible.

Already this past week, in a concession which will only whet Protestant appetites, eighty of the locally recruited part-timers in the Ulster Defence Regiment have been turned into full-timers. The step which follows from that is the raising of a full-time battalion—more laborious and less efficient than the posting of another regular battalion from Britain, and indistinguishable to Catholic eyes from the recall of the justly disliked B men.

The other demand which the authorities are finding it increasingly hard to resist is for the internment of suspected terrorists. If reporters from The Times know where to find and interview IRA leaders, irritated Belfast traders ask, why cannot the security forces find them, too, and put them out of harm's way? The answer is that the security forces know perfectly well where to find them, but that they choose at present to wait till they have evidence which will call down long prison sentences by due process of law. No net could catch all the wanted men, even if the Dublin Government rescinded its present unwillingness to help; and those who were caught would be rapidly replaced. Internment would worsen the army's chief problem, which is mass Catholic hostility. Most important, it would carry the security forces beyond the frontier of what is ordinarily considered tolerable in a civilised society.

The army is already operating as near that frontier as it can get. Do Protestant politicians really want it to cross it? If imprisonment without trial proves ineffective, will the next demand be for shooting without armed provocation? Privately it can be heard already. British soldiers have, by and large, behaved exemplarily in Northern Ireland; but it would be complacent to suppose that soldiers can behave in no other way. That is a lesson which the French had to learn in Algeria and the Americans in Vietnam. If the restraints of law were lifted, the whole United Kingdom would be in danger of exposure to the division and distress which besets a country whose armed forces are allowed to believe that legitimate ends justify illegitimate means.

Aggrieved Protestants may reply that an army hobbled by restraints can never win what Mr Maundling has now pronounced an "open war" against the IRA. But in all wars there is an alternative to intensification: negotiation. Officially there is to be no constitutional negotiation when Mr Heath plays host in October to Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic. That need not preclude constitutional discussion, aimed at an ultimate accommodation between the three governments which could neutralise terrorist action by moving towards Irish unity. Groundwork for such discussion should begin now. The Downing Street meeting will be wasted if talk on the North is confined to security.

MR HEATH'S CHANCE of completing the foreign affairs double that so conspicuously eluded his predecessor, by adding a Rhodesian settlement to his Common Market scalp, remains an even-money bet. As late as the beginning of July the Government was still hoping it would be able to announce to Parliament, this session, that Sir Alec Douglas-Home would be flying to Salisbury to see Mr Smith. This would not have been to negotiate: the Foreign Secretary has no intention of going to Rhodesia until he has an agreement in his pocket that has already been privately accepted, line by line, by the Rhodesian Prime Minister. Parliament rises this week, and that deadline can no longer be met. But there has been no breakdown in the talks, and the points that remain to be settled are of a largely technical nature.

The progress made is altogether surprising. When Sir Alec first launched the present round of negotiations it was not merely in accord with the Tories' manifesto pledge of "a further effort to find a sensible and just solution in accordance with the five principles": it was also a chance for him to deal with the outstanding unfinished business of his own Premiership. For it was Sir Alec Douglas-Home who, in 1964, had laid down the "five principles"—unimpeded progress towards majority rule, guarantees against retrogressive amendment of the constitution, immediate improvement in the political status of Africans, progress towards ending racial discrimination, and the whole to be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole—as the basis for legal independence.

But the prospect of success looked slight to the point of non-existence. The new Rhodesian Constitution of 1969, introduced by Mr Smith as the last word in constitution-making, was wholly incompatible with the five principles. In particular, it explicitly repudiated the first and most important principle—Mr Smith's own words, it sounded "the death knell of majority rule"—by limiting the Africans to "parity" representation at some time in the distant and uncertain future.

Initially, Mr Smith stuck to the "parity" concept, suggesting merely that it could be reached much sooner. But it

seems that he has now accepted a formula that will ultimately lead to majority rule in Rhodesia. No date is specified. But Mr Wilson's abortive Tiger and Peacock proposals were generally reckoned to imply majority rule within 50 years or so, and there is no reason to believe that the present settlement is markedly different. Meanwhile, agreement has been reached on a really substantial improvement in the conditions of Africans in Rhodesia—politically, educationally and in other ways—helped by British aid earmarked for this purpose. As for the fifth principle, it has always been agreed, ever since 1965, that acceptability would be determined by some form of Commission; and although there are still some details to be resolved there seems no reason why a majority of

Rhodesian Africans should not find acceptable a settlement that brings with it a substantial improvement in the status quo. In short, Mr Smith seems willing to see a number of major amendments to his 1969 Constitution (including, incidentally, making the Declaration of Rights justiciable). The guarantee against any subsequent retrogressive amendment of the Constitution will, however, be a wholly internal one, written into the Constitution itself. Mr Wilson's insistence on ultimate recourse to the Privy Council in London has been dropped. This not merely meets Rhodesian objections, but is in Britain's interests, too. The worst possible thing for this country

would be to accept a continuing responsibility for Rhodesia which we are wholly impotent to fulfil. It is the acceptance of responsibility without power that got us into this mess in the first place. Mr Smith's desire for a settlement this time is understandable enough. It is his last chance: Mr Heath will not try a second time as Mr Wilson did, and he is unlikely to receive a better offer from some future Labour Government. If this attempt failed, no doubt the Tories would eventually drop the Beira blockade carried out on behalf of the United Nations (a chore, anyway, which the Russians might volunteer to take over), and they might become a little

less rigorous in policing sanctions generally.

But these would be slender consolations for missing the big prize. It is not merely that sanctions, although not lethal, are undoubtedly damaging. There are non-economic prizes, too. Mr Smith does not share the South Africans' larger mentality; he wants to join the community of nations. Nor can he be particularly happy with the changing composition of the white community in Rhodesia, as the younger generation of British stock emigrate and their places are taken by tough Afrikaners from the south.

The British Government is convinced that Mr Smith, as the father of Rhodesian independence and the man who saw Mr Wilson off, is now strong enough to carry a settlement of this kind against the inevitable extreme-right opposition in Rhodesia. So far as the

Conservative party in the country is concerned, the plan was to get a se buttoned up well before the parliamentary renewal. For, without ment, this would und split the Tories mu than it did last year, haps as many as 80 to support sanctions.

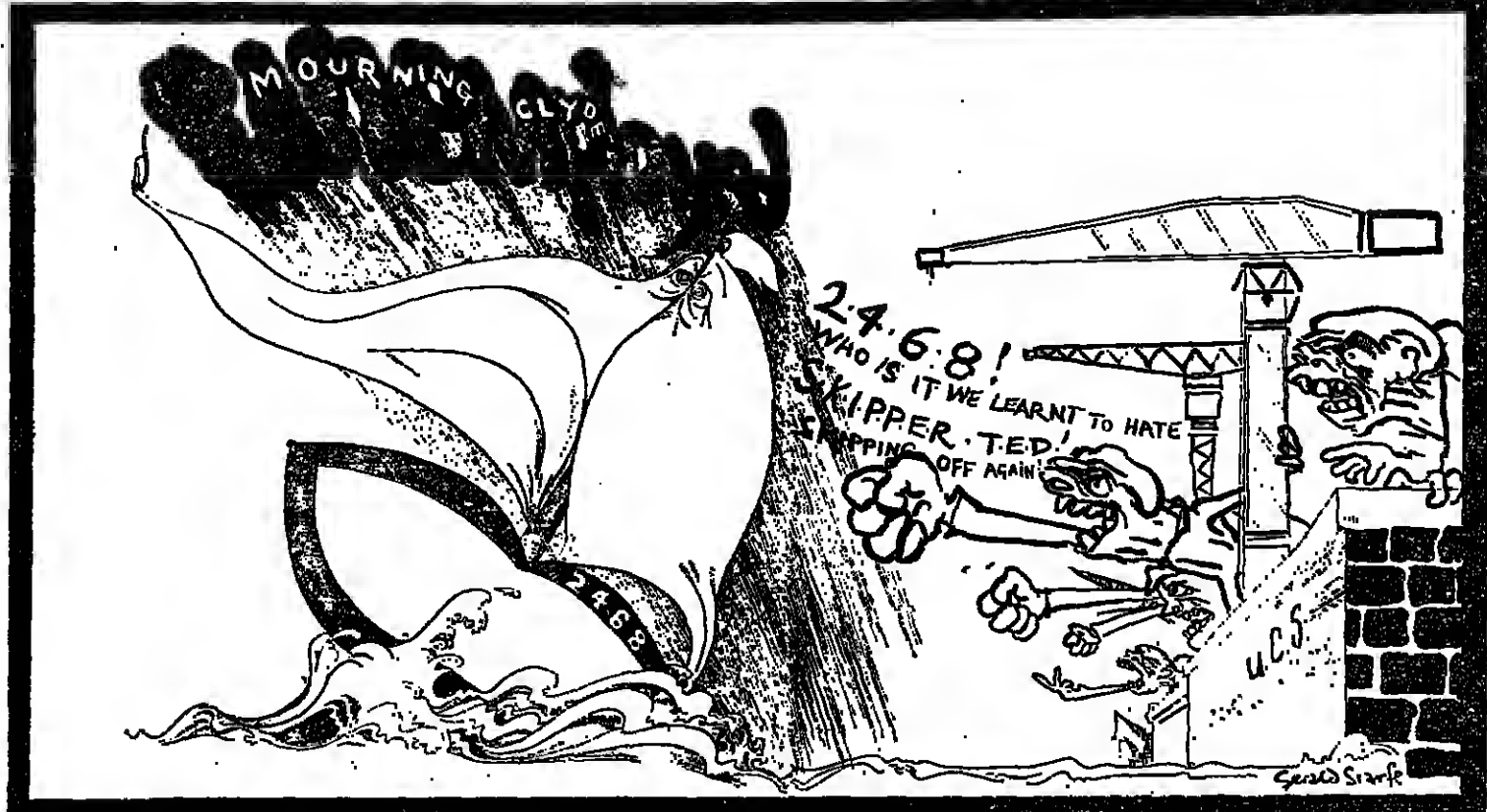
However, even if a table cannot be me November rebellion faced, the Governme least have the cons pleasing those Lab Marketeers who ar for Rhodesia to ou ce until after the Market vote on Oc on the grounds might be difficult to vote for a man just done a deal w However little there is, a large maj Europe is Mr Hea priority—while, on tactical level, there point, in some Tory helping to unite th party at its moment num disarray.

But, timing apart, real objection to a settlement on the envisaged is that it and can be no guar the Rhodesian Go whether under Mr his successor, will carry out its side o gain. The only sa that, after a period African education, tion and expectations take a brave white gr suddenly to slam on in a land where the outnumber them by twenty to one. Bu far short of a gara the other hand, a would provide the with the certainty o advancement and at hope of political adv The alternative—the continuation of sanc achieve neither.

This will not, of event any settlement the present Govern being widely brande out and a betra though it will presu been accepted by U sian Africans them there will always whose political puri them to accept a sacrifice in a moral vided the material made by others and cause is their own.

NEARING A SETTLEMENT WITH RHODESIA

NIGEL LAWSON



Proust: genius with knitting needles

FRANK GILES

noisome loge). The Boldini portrait of Robert de Montesquiou is here, and so is the Gandara painting of Anna de Noailles, and the famous Jacques-Emile Blanche bead-shoulders of Proust himself. Most captivating of all, perhaps, in this first room (though it has little artistic worth) is Gervex's enormous picture of the Pré Catelan restaurant in 1909, with the gruff and the demi-monde dining or quizzing one another under a moonlit sky and in surroundings of confident opulence.

"There are no keys to the people in this hook" wrote Proust to Jacques de Lacretelle; or rather, there are seven or eight of them for a single person. This warning cannot stop the visitor's delight as his eyes feast upon the pictures in this exhibition, and the letters exchanged between Proust and their subjects: Sarah Bernhardt (the Clairin portrait, complete with horzoi), the Laszlo portrait of the Comtesse Greffulhe (the Duchesse and/or the Princesse de Guermantes), the Princesse Mathilde (the Princesse de Parme), a notable pastel of Laure Hayman (Odette), a painting of Charles Ephrussi (one of the models for Swann), the Besnard portrait of Madeleine Lemaire (one of the originals for Mme Verdurin, who was at home, of course, on Wednesdays). A strange, very strange omission is the picture of Laure de Chevreigne, who must surely rank first among the originals of Duchesse de Guermantes.

But this exhibition is more than a personality parade in illustration of Proust's novel. It is equally an evocation of a Paris that has gone for ever,

a place of uncongested streets and clear air and unhurried men and women and a sense of literary and artistic endeavour over which the sombre shadow of the Dreyfus affair lay for so long. It was this ambience, together with Proust's reading, which made up the ground swell, as it were, of the "Recherche", and one is deeply conscious of this in every room of the Jacquemart-André. "Who wrote the Brothers Karamazov?" inquires Proust of Lucien Daudet, on a post-card dated 1897, and "what's the finest thing of Dickens (I don't know anything about him)". Here indeed is the making of an artist in all its fascinating detail.

This is true above all in the last rooms in the exhibition. Here, contrasting sharply with the preceding luxury and worldliness, is the simple copper bedstead on which Proust died, some of the austere furnishings of the Rue Hamelin, the page-props of the "Recherche" (corrected and superscribed with a profusion that must have driven to distraction the composers who had to reset the type—did they charge extra, as their forebears did in the case of Balzac's famous?) and above all the famous notebooks of manuscript, witness to the creative act itself, into which the faithful servant Celeste glued the innumerable and lengthy drafts and re-drafts of the different episodes of the "Recherche". Here, in their special setting, redolent of the ascetic and fevered conditions of Proust's last years, when he raced against death to finish his novel, they assume a new poignancy and significance.

A manipulator of knitting needles or the greatest French novelist since Flaubert? An egotistical and long-winded snob or a psychologist with uniquely clear insight into the condition humaine? Each must decide for himself. In the meantime, a visit to the Jacquemart-André will help the process. Colette's opinion of Proust, shown here in manuscript, and written after reading Swann's Way, is a fitting and final tribute of one fine writer to another: "Everything that one would have wished to write, everything which one neither dared to nor was capable of writing, the reflection of the universe in a long wave clouded by its own abundance within which one enjoys the sensation of being a good swimmer..."

The exhibition is open (Tuesdays excepted) until the end of September.



Marcel Proust in 1900

Husak's meaningless vendetta

ANTHONY SMITH

"YOU HAVE VIOLATED Clause II of the Code of the Union of Czech Journalists because you have failed conscientiously to fulfil the tasks of socialism, in particular under Sub Section 'C' involving the ethics of journalism." Those words typed on the cheap brown paper of Czech officialdom meant the end of the road for the well-known writer who received them last week. Expulsion from his union, coming as it did, after expulsion from the Communist Party has rendered him unemployable as a writer in his own country.

Together with thousands of others in every town in Czechoslovakia he is now looking for work as a night-watchman, a house-painter, a taxi-driver, or on the building of the new Prague underground railway. After the recent 14th Congress of the Party, Dr Husak with full Soviet backing feels completely secure politically. He is still completing the job of removing virtually his entire intelligentsia, layer by layer. He has failed so far to create a new one.

Fifty-five per cent of the teachers have been thrown out of their jobs; nearly 40 per cent of the students in the Czech half of the country, and thousands of university teachers have gone. The Faculty of Philosophy at the famous Charles University has no professors of philosophy. The Historical Faculty has very few historians. The party itself has lost half a million members. In some regions less than 20 per cent of its members remain. Some writers keep going with bits of translation work; many write under the name of friends and relations. But if they cannot show that they have legal and visible means of support they can be prosecuted under the penal code. The dearth of quality books, films and television is now beginning to worry party hierarchs. Even the Russians complained at a recent film festival at the appallingly sentimental nature of current Czech literature. "Why not offer them more money?" the Russians suggested. "We offer them Hollywood-style salaries, but they just won't write," replied the Czechs.

A few underground periodicals flourish. A new one, "Facts, Comments, Events," currently being produced every month circulates according to the Russian "samizdat" principle; every reader is asked on the front page to type out six more copies. A wide circle of people is now receiving the new monthly. The STB (Secret police) have already interro-

gated sixty people to discover the originator of the periodical but have failed to get his name.

Although many are called in for interrogation, few trials are being held. Many writers hoped that the Congress would produce a clear pattern of policy. But the arrests and trials are as haphazard and random as ever.

Take the case of Vladimir Skutina for instance, who was sentenced in February to two years' jail for writing a pamphlet which was found in his car when it was stolen; the script had never been published. Now it is known that he is to be put on trial again for having criticised Dr Husak at a public meeting in Eastern Bohemia back in January 1969.

In the meantime his cancer of the pancreas is reportedly being treated in the prison hospital by a Doctor Proksan, who was one of the chief torturer-doctors during the 1950s trials. He was due to be arrested in 1968; but under Husak he is once more practising. Skutina's friends have petitioned Husak to replace the doctor: to no avail.

Skutina's persecution is just a meaningless vendetta by the STB. Many far more active opponents of Husak are left alone and nobody knows what coherent policy lies behind it all. There is an intense feeling of waiting, waiting for nothing. In one Prague school only thirty out of five hundred children have joined the Party Youth League, even though this will damage their chances of getting good jobs later and their parents know this. Then there is a need for foreign exchange and so Prague is packed with tourists, but the very Czech citizens who speak foreign languages, who need foreign books, are the ones who most fear to be seen with foreigners.

One of the unemployed writers explained the situation like this. "They are trying to create a kind of McCarthyism against the supporters of Dubcek, but they haven't been able to create the mass hysteria which made McCarthyism possible in America in the 1950s." In fact, most of the people being thrown out of work currently are not youthful, anti-party troublemakers, but faithful party followers, who changed with every twist and turn of the party line from 1948 through the time of Stalin and Novotny until Dubcek and the Prague Spring. Now it is they who are being abandoned by the party, not they who are

abandoning it. "Th man so heretical," said, "as the one le when the party line

Dr Husak, during monial tour, of a fa month, was disconce cover working on a ti for the very party o had brought about hi tation when he, Hus out of goai. Several of the Central Com driving taxis. Si economist, who w Secretary during th 14th Congress (hele in a factory after the is doing manual wor a reservoir outside P lives in a caravan. known sociologist, minent in the party, cleaning his own library. Galuska, fo ster of Culture, w record club. A who tion of party intell concentrates on the ing to woo the worl

A kind of Indian fa descended on the community. They li goals. In the 1950s it bad, but there was r ate process of indo Now the radio, tele newspapers are ful scious contrive washing "material self-defeating" pr ducted in a vain effo people love the Russi do they actually sho vision, I asked some gresses. Congress gresses," was the re. A fifty-year-old Cze said to me: "My chil home the other day plained that their teacher is a cynic. B we respect this o man who doesn't believe anything? L their mother, before once had to sit in room and all the chil given pots of indian the teacher told us: 'Fogies to rip out of Y when teacher learnt I when we were i Austro-Hungarian Then he taught during the wonder of the Masaryk Rep then the German and then the 2nd Re then the Communis in the time of Stalin, the wonderful m Dubcek, and now Husak's, communis again, they are tea from the history bo teacher has done that Of course he is a ty must forgive him."

Anthony Smith is BBC "24 Hours."

...yone is plotting against Pakistan;
...ndians are plotting with the
...sh, the BBC is plotting with
...sts, the Russians are plotting
...Israel, only China is standing
...ly alongside Pakistan to
...nd Islam'

THE 'PLOT' AGAINST YAHYA KHAN

S BEFORE the Boeing Pakistan International take off from Dacca or the long, long flight to Karachi, a military plane is in the air, carrying a full complement of soldiers, and the military hospitals are full. These soldiers are concealed, more or less in the people of Dacca, and are allowed on, here near, the airport; the plane is airborne and passengers can see wounded soldiers and the doctor escorting

MURRAY SAYLE investigates the paranoid propaganda which is leading the Pakistan Army into a new war—and towards a Vietnam-style disaster

conflict are everywhere in East Pakistan: sandbagged strongpoints at police stations, military posts and government offices, even the ones which issue driving licences and rate demands. Soldiers standing by bridges, ferry crossings and railway junctions, or conducting meaningless "identity checks" at improvised roadblocks. (I showed one soldier my driving licence: he asked me to read it out to him.)

But this counter-insurgency network, already absorbing 80,000 men, is pitifully thin, even though Gen. Tikka Khan has had to strip the border with India of troops to sustain it (despite the proclaimed aim of defending East Pakistan against Indian invaders and infiltrators) and it is clear that East Bengal will soak up soldiers like blotting paper with no noticeable reduction in guerrilla activities.

The guerrillas have already scored successes which any Viet Cong commander would regard as a highly promising start to a protracted war. The East Pakistan tea industry has been brought to a halt: most of the Hindu tea pickers fled, the mainly British and West Pakistan tea estate managers have followed, and the remaining tea estates have ceased production after widespread guerrilla attacks destroyed the tea processing machinery. One stick of gelignite in the power plant brings a 5,000 acre tea garden to a halt. It is almost ridiculously easy.

Crude terrorism and primitive propaganda

Such stocks of tea as were held in the gardens up country no longer move down the rivers to market: three weeks ago the only yard repairing river tugboats in all East Pakistan, the Pak Bay company plant near Dacca, was put out of action by a guerrilla-set fire. The jute and oil seed crops, the other mainstays of the economy, seem destined to join tea in the process of economic strangulation.

Dozens of road and railway bridges have been blown, and badly repaired, and will no doubt be blown again; and the boats, barges and slipways of the vital river communication system are even more vulnerable to guerrilla attack.

Not is there necessarily a widespread and complex organisation behind these attacks which General Tikka Khan and his Special Forces might be able to wrinkle out and disrupt: there are only a few hundred young Maoists in East Pakistan, but they now have tempting opportunities to kill landlords and moneylenders and sabotage mills and factories in a situation which is becoming every day more radicalised. The resort to violence on one side has inevitably brought



Last year, Yahya Khan's government was eager to extol the "mature" and "democratic" elections in East Bengal. Above, one of their own publicity pictures shows television coverage modelled on the BBC pattern. But when the West Pakistanis discovered that the results were an "Indian plot," the army moved in—provoking a guerrilla response from rebellious Bengali soldiers (below)



out the men of violence on the other.

THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM hard core of guerrillas the Pakistan Army has to deal with is the 2,000 surviving members from the East Bengal Regiment and the East Bengal Rifles now in India, trained and embittered soldiers. Even supposing no one joins them, a very modest 100 to 1 ratio will need at least 200,000 West Pakistan troops, with 1,000,000 a more realistic level. (Colonel Grivas in Cyprus, bad guerrilla country, never had more than 400 men able and ready to use a gun. He won.) In counter-insurgency, the Pakistan Army has it all to learn; like most beginners, they have started with the least effective of all methods, crude terrorism.

But the field where Pakistan even more desperately needs foreign advisers is that of propaganda. Somewhere, Goebbels, Senator Joe McCarthy and even Horatio Bottomley must be shaking their heads sadly; at least, their staff had a certain internal consistency, and those who badly wanted to believe could do so without feeling that they were going

out of their minds. The Pakistan propaganda effort is, in contrast, clearly the work of untalented amateurs.

The operation is in the hands of Amanullah Sardar, a civil servant who was dragged away from his job as Chief Film Censor of Pakistan ("I used to make sure there was no kissing or Indian propaganda") to take charge of the image-improving operation in Dacca. His boss is Lieut-General Farman Ali, head of civil affairs in East Pakistan. Both give frequent Press conferences and are available for background briefing sessions, which are like playing chess with an opponent who loses his queen on the second move, snatches it back and indignantly continues the game. I take both of them to be fundamentally decent men, like many Americans I have met in Vietnam, caught up in a lunatic policy under the impression that they are doing their patriotic duty.

Sardar, the PR chief, has if anything the stickier wicket to play, as he has to meet the foreign Press face to face, on the basis that the Pakistan Government has nothing to hide, without a general's stars

or, it seems, any influence with the military whatever. (He assured me, for instance, that I was free to photograph anything I liked. As I left Dacca an eager Customs man seized 31 unexposed films from my luggage. "Strict orders not to let journalists take any films out of the country," he explained. "Doesn't say here anything about exposed or unexposed.")

The wretched Sardar faces the daunting task of convincing foreign reporters that the military regime has not, in fact, crushed a political party, the Awami League, which has just won an overwhelming vote in a free election, conducted by the regime itself. Even without documentary evidence, this would be hard sledding; but Sardar happens to be one of the authors of "Elections in the World's Third Largest Democracy," a persuasive booklet put out by his own department in Karachi last February.

"THE ELECTIONS HAD several unique features, quite apart from the obvious one where a military regime was surrendering power to a civilian government," wrote the enthusiastic Sardar and his colleagues less than six months ago. "This itself is a dramatic reversal of the familiar pattern where the army usually takes over civilian regimes, snuffing out democratic liberties. President Yahya Khan kept faith with the people and fulfilled his promise to turn over the reins of office to a civilian democratic government voted into office in a free and fair election."

As I read this eloquent passage aloud, Sardar ran an anxious finger round the inside of his collar and smiled a strained smile, an unspoken appeal of "how-would-you-like-my-job?"—rather like the demeanour of a cancer researcher employed by a cigarette company. But you must remember that the Awami League used Fascist terror tactics so that loyal people opposed to them were afraid to come to the polls and vote. . . . he explained.

"But it says on page 2 of 'Elections in the World's Third Largest Democracy,' the turnout was large by any standard; around 60 per cent of the registered voters."

"The people were misled," said Sardar earnestly. "They believed they were voting for reforms, not secession and treason."

"But you write here, 'the election results underlined the political maturity, sound common sense and the practicality of the average voter. . . . Parties preaching regionalism, tribalism, racialism and religious bigotry have been given short shrift.'"

"It was all part of the Indian plot," said Sardar, barely getting the ball back over the net by a superhuman effort. "Even I was deceived. It shows the lengths these Hindus will go to. . . . But you say you are not conducting a campaign of persecution against Hindus. . . ."

"There is nothing wrong with the Hindus as long as they behave themselves. But when they try to destroy our dear homeland on the orders of their masters in India. . . ."

Even this stuff, persecution denied in the language of pogrom, is comparatively rational when compared with the explanations which the government is offering its own people through the tightly controlled Pakistan Press. Everyone is plotting against Pakistan; the Indians

are plotting with the British, the BBC is plotting with Zionists, the Russians are plotting with Israel (!), only China is standing loyally alongside Pakistan to defend Islam (!!!).

The Pakistan Army is, in fact, the courageous underdog, wrote Z. A. Suleri in the government-controlled Pakistan Times last Sunday, tracing the basic source of the BBC-Zionist plot to the historic conflict between Christendom and the world of Islam."

Suleri explains: "On the eve of the D-Day for UDI, nearly two lakh (200,000) armed personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles, the East Bengal Regiment and police stood at the beck and call of the Awami League and over and above the Indian infiltrators were poised for the kill. . . . Against the formidable array of these forces were only the few thousand men of 12 battalions."

To the small band of defenders of national integrity applies the Churchillian description: "Never was so much owed by so many to so few."

THE PROSPECTS of any negotiated settlement seem, I am afraid, to be zero. East Bengal is in south-east Asia, in its outlook; West Pakistan is in the Middle East. All they ever had in common was the shared consciousness of being part of the Muslim minority in India; exactly enough time has passed for a generation to emerge who cannot remember ever being Indians, with entirely predictable results. Islam, as a unifying force for Pakistan, is simply not a runner, any more than it is among the Arab countries of the Middle East.

A last, irrational turn of the screw

So both sides have reverted to local nationalisms. In East Bengal, which has been ruled in turn by Hindus, Moguls, British and West Pakistanis, it is the ancient and irresistible cry of "out with the foreign oppressor." Hatred of India has no part of this feeling: the Army-inspired "crush India" campaign in recent months has had no success in East Bengal. The foreign oppressor in East Pakistan is . . . West Pakistan.

But the conflict with India is the heart of West Pakistan nationalism, concentrated in the dream of expelling the Indians from Kashmir by force.

The Pakistanis were, in my view, in the right over Kashmir, as the ground rules stood in 1948; and it has been the Kashmir issue, built upon the recollection that Muslims once ruled all Hindustan, which generated the enormous West Pakistan army and bureaucratic establishment, which in turn need the taxes and foreign exchange from East Bengal to pay for it. In a last, irrational turn of the screw, the tribute from East Bengal is needed to maintain the army of occupation—to keep East Bengal in Pakistan so that the confrontation with India can be sustained.

Every West Pakistani I talked to in East Bengal seemed mentally stalled in the hopeless closed circle of these emotions and arguments drawn from the trauma of partition, yet convinced that this was patriotic thinking.

The outlook of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the Awami League towards India was quite different. If tension with India was lowered, said the Sheikh, Pakistan would not need such a big army; trade with India could be resumed, and the resulting resources could be used to develop the economy.

I don't think the Sheikh cared very much whether East Bengal was in Pakistan or not (he certainly did not when I last talked to him, 18 months ago) but he cared very much that the future policies of Pakistan, or of an autonomous East Bengal, should be much more in the interests of Bengalis.

Big army, small army; crush India, improve relations with India; military power or economic growth: I don't see how any compromise is possible on any of these fundamental issues.

The final absurdity is that the Bengal war, which is now being fought to maintain Pakistan's strength in the conflict with India, weakens it to vanishing point. There is every sign of a long and bloody war of attrition. The most probable ultimate result, for West Pakistan, is a Pakistan of 40 million people, confronting an India of 600 million, which would mean an end for all time to the dream of serious rivalry for Kashmir. It is this spectacle of people rushing into war for an aim which can never be achieved, even more than the aircraft full of wounded soldiers, which gave me the most haunting echoes of the murderous misunderstanding of Vietnam.

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ROBERT YOAKUM: Lunar countdown and out

THE ASTRONAUTS go on, I go along with my imagination. And from comments of men I tell of my voy- not the only Walter race.

I disasters or near- have turned me into sort of Mitty—what I might call an anti- affairs are my tri- ve made of them. I have replaced day- last lunar journey, le, went like this: am, sitting in the between my two es, Wally and Alan. es to huff. I that whatshisname I that he fell asleep : countdown. I am I am in a state of sibly panic. I have ed that I am 36 ve the earth. remember that they

are monitoring everything down in launch control—heartbeats (can't feel pulse with gloves, but it must be over 200), respiration rate (same as pulse), temperature (fluctuating wildly), blood pressure (explosive) and perspiration (quarts). Will the measuring instruments hold up under the unaccustomed strain?

Worse thought: Will they tell the TV people what the instruments are showing? They must not let the TV people know! Scandal! Wife and children shamed! I start crying. Imagine headline in evening papers: "ASTRONAUT BEGINS TO BLUBBER BEFORE BLAST-OFF."

I cry some more. Hear snore from Alan just as launch director speaks: "OK boys, wake up. There's work

to do. (Pause) You all right, Bob?"

Voice won't work. Nod head and Wally replies, "Yeah, he's fine, just busy." Wally, concerned, tries to peer through my wet mask.

"Oops! What was that?" "G's entry removed," says launch director. How can I get out of here? What can I say? What about "HELP!" ("BLUBBER MAN CRIES 'HELP' ON COUNTDOWN.")

Seven, six, five, four, three, two, one, ignition. Oh, no! Ohahob! Uff! Ooooo! The thing is shaking like . . . like what? Like me! Must stop this foolish flight. Try to reach for "abort" switch but multiplied force of gravity makes movement impossible. Ploomp! Oh, oh! What was that? The what has what?

Oh, the first stage has separated. Wish I had separated. I remember there are seven million paris that could go wrong!

Three days pass. Haven't slept yet. Voice works again, so talk to Mission Control on private radio channel. Try to open their narrow engineers' minds to possibility I have flu. Their machines rule this out. What about malaria, cholera, parrot fever, or scurvy? These are ruled out, too.

Idiots on earth decide to proceed with mission, despite my warnings that fitness, whatever it is, might contaminate the moon. ("BLUBBER MAN AFRAID OF BUGGING MOON.")

After this things go downhill. What happens next—and I wouldn't admit this if I didn't

think it had scientific value for the psychological fraternity—is that I land on the moon, and, having achieved terra firma, or luna firma, I become reluctant to give it up. "Reluctant" is hardly the word. What I do is say that I shall not return.

("I SHALL NOT RETURN" SAYS BLUBBER MAN 70 per Cent Agree He Should Stay, Polls Show.")

I am terrified of getting into that thing again, but terror alone wouldn't keep me on the moon. What makes me want to stay is the inevitable worldwide ridicule on my return. History holds no precedent for what I face: a kind of seismic snigger will traverse the globe. I cannot go home again. I do go home again. Alan squeezes off my oxygen supply

long enough to make me faint, and pulls me back into the lunar module. The scene is transmitted to an estimated television and radio audience of 3,000,000,000—only a few hundred million short of the world's population.

Heading back. Have used up all sedatives on capsule, but haven't slept for eight days.

Splashdown goes smoothly. I leap in water, but frogmen with nets rescue me.

("FROGMEN FOIL BLUBBER MAN"; Astronaut Also Tries to Jump from Helicopter")

That's enough to show you what I mean. How I long for the old ego trips, when I was the inventive and intrepid captain of these flights. But now there is a bug in my Walter Mitty system. As a matter of fact, if these bad trips continue I'm going to request a transfer to ground control.

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Summer season folk

My father was three, he then by his two elder sons to watch the concert in the beach at Broad-land through the show of the audience were on the stage to do a rushed forward by his father, who received his applause and a stick of dynamite.



ed by Jean Robertson

Afterwards his brothers him to a donkey ride, parents in their holiday latched anxiously from the beach. The other two has a fund of sea-side memories—off the train at Ramsgate, the beach, of mixed bathing parties by the photographs, lack cotton one-piece costumes revealed a jolly face than the skimpy of bikinis, and of the faces of the characters turned year after year summer season—the boy, the gipsy fortune teller, the promenade photo-buff and the donkey jockey. Over the years, the bingo, the package holidays, the shortage of spendy have conspired to



1971: Margate donkey "boy" Wally Jordan and, top left, 1900 beach scene

gentleman in a top hat and carrying a gold-tipped cane would tell you to go back where you came from and call you a scum.

A crowd of children gathers as he talks and the tide has retreated far enough to leave a narrow strip of hard wet sand. "All right," shouts Wally, "go on, get to work," and the donkeys turn and move slowly into the sun. The children are dancing along. "You've got to take what you can get these days," he calls out cheerfully, waving his cane.

FURTHER UP the beach, children are sitting in an excited circle waiting for the Punch and Judy Show to start. Mr. Baker, the Punch and Judy man, is in the cool of the booth, checking his props: "Sausages, truncheon, baby..." He is, fondly enough, a retired baker and although he's been doing Punch and Judy shows all his life, he is only now prepared to call himself a professional and reckons he has still a lot to learn. But he recalls with pride the time an old man came up after one performance and said: "Boy, I'm 80, but that fairly took me back to my youth."

I know what he meant: I'd forgotten so much—the headle, the ghost, Mr. Punch's catchphrase

and point, some stop and stroke the little furry heads, but when it comes to spending 50p on a photograph, they trickle away.

"In the old days," he explained, "before people had cars, they were more or less captive in the resort. The promenade was packed day and night with young, well-dressed couples. Now look at the people," he pointed disdainfully at a group on the beach vainly trying to start up a Primus stove. "Self-catering, no money. If they want holiday pictures, they take their own."

Eva Petulengro, the gipsy clairvoyant on Brighton pier, is also finding things tough. "Don't be afraid of green," she was telling me in her tiny consulting room. "It could bring you luck," when a drunken man's voice could be heard in the outer room shouting: "Ow mooch t'ave me fortune told!"

A Guinea? Eva's daughter told him. "I'm going right out again," said the man and did. Eva looked up from her glass ball. "It's not a lot to pay to know your future, is it?" she said. "Not when you consider how the rents have gone up on the pier. I'm not here for my health."

Christopher Matthew

U.S.A. £141
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No other continent offers more fascinating contrasts. Take your camera on safari and explore the wonders of the African continent. From the great savannas to the majestic mountains, East Africa has it all. It's a land of adventure, of discovery, of pure beauty. And it's all yours for just £153.

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There's free wine in Spain and a ray glow on board fabulous cruise ships. Just two examples of holidays, where groups of single men and girls have a ball this summer. And it's not too late for you to join the fun. Write to: Bachelors Aboard Division, 13 Portchester Place, Marina Arch, W.2. Members of the Association of British Travel Agents.

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It's not too late!
Planned to spend this year's holiday at home? And now having second thoughts—as well you might? Or just left making up your mind till the last possible minute? Never mind—you can still escape to the sun on a Thomson Sky Tours Summer Holiday! They're going fast—but we still have a wide range left to choose from, in many resorts. For example, how about:

12 days in: Costa Brava from £33. Dep. 21st August
15 days in: Costa Blanca from £48. Dep. 18th August
Adriatic Riviera from £45. Dep. 9th August
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Corfu from £88. Dep. 11th August

All are direct flights from Luton or Gatwick. Sounds nice? Then see your Travel Agent today—or contact us direct. If you're really in a hurry, there's our Quick Ticket service (01-388 0151) to get you on a sunny beach within a matter of days. If your chosen departure date's more than 4 weeks away, call Hot Line (01-387 4461). But in any case, don't delay—make sure of your helping of sunshine this summer!

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It's out now! Clarkson's free 56 page brochure of sun-packed, fun-packed snow holidays for next season. Never a choice like it! £8 & 15 day holidays from £21 in Austria, Spain and now Italy. £23 resorts. Day jet flights from London and Manchester. More Snow, Sun 'n' Fun Parties for beginners and the live-it-up for experts. You must get this beautiful new Snowjet brochure just to see what's best in winter sports value next winter. So make sure of a Snowjet bargain now! For enquiries & reservations ring the Snowjet experts on 01-247 6575.

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Boiled! The plot against golf

VG more surely quickens rest than a really good joke. The plot in this line was a Mr Cole de Vere Cole I seem to be his name to have been a wrong. He was the dig up Piccadilly, erect mplete with red lamp and walk away. His glorious exploit remains the most celebrated of when, together with was officially wel- by Town and Gown at age as the Sultan of

essence of the true practice is that it should nerve and should in the no one's feelings beyond and in this category I ace the midnight climber es a chamber pot on the some lofty pipe, and the body of Cambridge iduates as they were led and should be still, ed an Austin 7 on the the Senate House. my contemporary who to have had what are known as carnal rela- the role of King's Col- pel with a polewoman for inclusion, I am not

sser-known episode Cole eared on the Piccadilly wen and Edgars with a e measure and, explain- he was chartered to g- duced a citizen to hold b on one end. Paying it disappeared round the nd on the Regent Street ed another citizen to hump on the other end, vanished from the sight and history does not w long they stayed there.

TOWNSEND, with a final 72 for a total of 270, Swiss Open Golf Cham- Crans-sur-Lierre yes- one strike from Manuel os, the little Spaniard, I round was 71. A fur- oker behind were Eric Roberto de Vicenzo and o Dassu.

championship ended its round two things were clear. One was the ew of the snow capped the distance and the o less remarkable was that the tournament core held by Scotland's own among others, was r being shattered over

uch astonishing scores? Dassu's 69 and Peter d's 61 on Friday, for on a course which has ost to the event for 24 e weather, with barely ind, surely contributed d the fact that very fe e obstructed by pine rhaps Dal Rees shed the light on the subject, angling those two par fives fours," said the former

Older readers will remember Miss Gloria Minoprio, the shapely woman who caused such a sensation in the English Ladies' Championship at Westward Ho! by not actually carrying one club but actually appearing in trousers, the latter causing the LGU solemnly to issue a notice stating that they "deplored any departure from the traditional costume of the game."

When I was fortunate enough to win a Continental championship, Miss Minoprio, with whom I had had correspondence, was kind enough to send me a congratulatory telegram, to which I replied with effusive thanks. It was only 15 years later that I learnt that it had been sent by General Crichtley.

The subject arises from a sensational campaign in an American golf magazine which, to spare the editor's blushes, shall be nameless, against the notorious Bill No. HB 6142, introduced by Representative A. F. Day and co-sponsored by 43 Congressmen. The stated purpose of the Bill was to restrict the size of private parks as well as to democratise public parks which were sparsely used. Its real purpose was to abolish golf.

This dastardly plot was exposed in a letter to the April 1 issue of the Saturday Review by a reader, Mr K. Jason Sitewell, who revealed that Representative Day's grandfather had died on the golf course, in a bunker in fact, and that 10 years later his father had expired after hitting 19 balls into the water at a par-3 hole. The youthful Day thus grew up with a fierce hatred for the game that had brought such suffering to his family.

And not only to his family but



to the victims he quoted of the annual 75,000 coronary thromboses, 83,000 cases of hypertension, and 9,900 golf cart fatalities, to say nothing of the proven 60,000 broken homes, all directly attributable to the accused game.

"A frightening Bill," the magazine termed it, not unreasonably, and called upon every reader to rally to the defence of the game they loved. Emergency meetings were called by the boards of country clubs and at least a dozen Congressmen certified to an exceptional postbag from their constituents. The wife of a federal judge in Illinois telephoned the Saturday Review to ask for reprints to send to her husband and his cronies, who had gone off on their annual golf holiday, leaving their wives at home.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing is that the hornets' nest having been duly stirred up, it seems to have cooled to no one either to identify or to even interview, Mr K. Jason Sitewell or to examine the exact

terms of Bill No. HB 6142. In the latter case it was the Wall Street Journal who entertainingly blew the gaff on their front page by disclosing that HB 6142 was in fact a Bill "to limit the liability of national banks for certain taxes."

Mr Sitewell now reveals himself equally entertainingly in the American magazine Golf (to which I am indebted for this rather splendid tale) to be Mr Norman Cousins, who is not only possessed of an extremely numerous countenance but is none other than the editor of the Saturday Review which printed the original letter. It is not, one gathers, the first time he has perpetrated this sort of deception as K. Jason Sitewell.

The Saturday Review, he says, "is a serious magazine and deals with serious issues in a serious way but it has to make a distinction between being serious and being solemn. In the catalogue of human assets few things provide people with greater strength than the love of life, of which ability to laugh is a prime manifestation." Thus he unashamedly mixes humorous cartoons with serious articles on world affairs—not because I think I am a better judge of humour than other members of the staff, but because I relish the job."

As to Congressman A. F. Day and his diabolical plot, no one seemed to inquire into him either. If they had, they would not exist but might also have connected his initials with the date of Mr Sitewell's letter. It was April the first.

Henry Longhurst

Townsend holds off foreign challenge

by Dudley Doust

Ryder Cup captain, who had played eight times in this open event. "It lures the players into going for fours." The two holes he speaks of are the fourth and the fifteenth, both 500 yards long, where the pars three years were changed because each hole was reachable in two shots in the rarified 5,000ft mountain air.

As the championship moved towards its finish Dassu, followed by his two sisters, his mother, his father and his grandmother, Townsend, Ballesteros and the evergreen Roberto de Vicenzo were in a struggle for the title, with only about five holes to play all these players were 13 strokes under par for the championship.

Among the early finishers, that self proclaimed Scotsman Brian Barnes came in with the lowest score of the unfinished day, 66.

He finished on 274. His round was highlighted by an eagle on the first hole which not only demonstrates his enormous strength but the fact that balls carry far here in Switzerland. It is a 575-yard hole and Barnes reached it with a 10-iron shot, iron shot to reach the centre of the green, his eagle putt dropped from six feet.

If one steers one's shots well, there are only about three or four difficult shots to play on this course. Here is how Barnes played them. The first comes on the fourth hole, that new fangled 500-yard par four. It goes down into a gully before climbing to an elevated green with out of bounds to the right and beyond. One must hit a tee shot tightly down the right hand side of the fairway and finish it happily

just in front of Glna Lloren-bridgia's winter chalet. It then is a full five iron to the front of the green.

Barnes did just that. On the sixth hole, the poorest hole on the course, a player hits out of a funnel of pine trees towards a green which is shielded by masts. It is a dangerous shot and all the players except such brave ones as Hedley Muschoff use a 5-iron rather than a driver to reach the 345-yard hole. What is more, the green is abominable. It gets sunlit and very little growth of grass. Here Barnes played his 5-iron and then wedged to the green and luckily finished near enough to avoid three-putting.

On the fourteenth hole, 520 yards long, Barnes took only a driver and a five-iron to reach the centre of the green for his birdie. The green is surrounded by hummers and out of bound markers and only the other day Ramon Sota struck two balls out of bounds and took a nine.

Two other Scotsmen finished middling well. Bernard Gallacher scored a 70 for 279 and Harry Bannerman a 71 for an identical four-round total.

American Eagle wins race

AMERICAN EAGLE (David Steere) was the first yacht to finish in the Royal Ocean Racing Club's Channel race yesterday in a time of 23hr 46min 52sec. Glana V (France) was second over the line five minutes later and was the first Admiral's Cup boat to finish.

Baron Edmund de Rothschild's Glana V was for a long time leading the field of some 170 yachts as the fleet thrashed their way towards Spithead. She had the best of the start of the 225-mile race in the leading division composed of the yachts involved in the competition for the Admiral's Cup, on Friday morning. Glana is one of the Frenchmen for this contest.

The whole of this race and indeed the racing in Cowes week is somewhat overshadowed by this Admiral's Cup contest. This was started by several sages of the RORE led by the late Sir Miles Wyatt, to attract overseas competition for Cowes regatta and the Fastnet race, which alternates every other year with the Newport, Rhode Island, to Bermuda race.

The Admiral's Cup competition is one in which a country com-

peting can enter three boats. They race in the Channel race, already in contention, the results of which would be known today; two 30-mile races in Cowes week, tomorrow and Wednesday; and then the Fastnet race (605 miles) starting next Saturday. For this there is a record of 236 entries.

The course is from Cowes round the Fastnet Rock off south-west County Cork and back to Plymouth. Points are scored by the competing yachts among themselves, with the Channel race taking double and the Fastnet taking the value of each of the inshore races.

Seventeen countries are entered for this year's Admiral's Cup, but the Polish team did not appear for the start of the Channel race, while Eric Tabery with his Pendulek III was an absentee from the French, while a lone Austrian entry, Iovana (W. Dem- zell) never showed up either.

There is a sole entry from New Zealand, a remarkable boat called Improbable. She won the 811-mile Miami to Montego Bay race at an average speed of about 8½ knots. If anyone is making a book on the Fastnet race she is worth a bob or two each-way,

because she goes very fast down- wind, sailed by a combined New Zealand and Californian crew flying an anti-nuclear war banner.

Among the boats involved in the Admiral's Cup 22 are from the design board of the famous New York firm of Sparkman and Stephens. All three of the British teams—the Prime Minister's Morning Cloud, Arthur Slater's Prospect of Whitley and Rob Watson's Cervantes IV—are Stephens' boats, all rating on handicap under the international offshore racing rules at around 300.

The Ameri can team—Yankee Girl (David Steere), Ray Bea (Frederick Hagerty) and Carina (Richard Nye) are all around eight foot bigger and the real question lies in whether these bigger US boats will sail up to their ratings to compete with the British boats which have been so successful in the early part of the season.

Yankee Girl and Ray Bea, incidentally, are both Stephens' designs, while Carina is McCurdy-Rhodes. All are big boats which have succeeded in US waters.

Hugh Somerville

Motor Racing

Stewart's tyres may hold key

by Maxwell Boyd

ONCE MORE it looks as though tyres will be the decisive factor in the winning of a Formula One race when the German Grand Prix, seventh round of the world championship, takes place today over the 14.3-mile Nurburgring circuit.

On the form shown in practice the battle for victory will be not between those two great rivals Jackie Stewart of Scotland and Jarry Ickx of Belgium, nor their V8 Tyrrell-Ford and 12-cylinder Ferrari cars, but most importantly between their Goodyear and Firestone tyres.

Stewart, the current championship leader with a 23-point advantage in the circuit during the last two dry races in France and Britain. Yet he had a nasty moment when he lost control of his Tyrrell on a corner during the last lap of the 12-lap (17.1 miles) race with a lap of 2min 18sec (118.38 mph).

Due partly to the improvements made to the circuit during the last two years, this was no less than 21.3sec better than the existing Formula One record set by Ferrari driver, which stands to Ickx's credit in the 1969 Grand Prix.

Stewart, on Goodyear tyres, has had no trouble in winning the last two dry races in France and Britain. Yet he had a nasty moment when he lost control of his Tyrrell on a corner during the last lap of the 12-lap (17.1 miles) race with a lap of 2min 18sec (118.38 mph).

But it remains to be seen whether Goodyear can maintain their advantage in the circuit during the last two years, this was no less than 21.3sec better than the existing Formula One record set by Ferrari driver, which stands to Ickx's credit in the 1969 Grand Prix.

This is borne out by the fact that before a heavy shower ruined the last half hour of the race, Stewart's car improved his lap time sufficiently to come within one-fifth of a second of Stewart and to have won the race.

On the face of it then, it seems that the battle during the opening laps of the race will be between Stewart and Ickx, with the latter's fortnight ago will be repeated here with the same protagonists fighting it out through the 170-odd bends and corners of the Nurburgring.

Practice times: 1. J. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 18.38sec; 2. J. Ickx (Ferrari), 2min 19.38sec; 3. N. Piquet (Williams-Ford), 2min 20.38sec; 4. P. Revson (McLaren-Ford), 2min 21.38sec; 5. D. Hulme (McLaren-Ford), 2min 22.38sec; 6. J. Jones (Williams-Ford), 2min 23.38sec; 7. A. Harewood (Williams-Ford), 2min 24.38sec; 8. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 25.38sec; 9. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 26.38sec; 10. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 27.38sec; 11. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 28.38sec; 12. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 29.38sec; 13. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 30.38sec; 14. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 31.38sec; 15. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 32.38sec; 16. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 33.38sec; 17. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 34.38sec; 18. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 35.38sec; 19. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 36.38sec; 20. J. S. Stewart (Tyrrell-Ford), 2min 37.38sec; 21. J. S. 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ould changes clubs but not colours and is involved in clash which proves it's the same old Nobby.

Terprising Hibs fall to d one-two' late in day

Hibernian 0
Middlesbrough 2

by John Lindsay

distinguished pedigree, looked as fast and as brave as ever. Above all, the collective Hibs' attitude was based on attack and one felt, if Middlesbrough were to win this game, they would have to steal it.

The English were soon giving away panic corners, the defence being stretched by the wings of Stevenson and Duncan. It was not long, though, before there crept into the game a suspicion of what is generally called needie.

Stiles ran into Auld with that fine disregard for delicacy which is his trademark. And rose with a bruised shoulder and, perhaps, a damaged ego.

A few minutes later, it was Stiles who was sitting down, face agnised, with Auld standing nearby, protesting innocence for any evil intent. Next chapter of this mini-vendetta was a stern lecture for Stiles after another collision, if that's the word, with Auld.

Middlesbrough didn't have a worthwhile shot at goal for nearly half an hour, when Hickton gave young Pryce the chance to look good with a highly competent two-banded save. And all

the while, of course the sheer class of Auld, with his remarkably cunning distribution, stood out.

Middlesbrough, who had been a bit more dangerous towards the end of the first half—and better tempered too, thankfully—made no change at half time. But Eddie Turnbull took off Auld, no doubt because of that shoulder, and Duncan, bringing in Cropley and Davidson.

Perhaps understandably, Hibs didn't find it easy to slip back into their first half attacking routine. It was also, of course, the fact that Middlesbrough were trying hard—and not before time—to stay in the game as an aggressive force.

Midway through the half Middlesbrough made a couple of substitutions, McMorris for Mills, Gates for Stiles—who trotted off, grinning ferociously and to a burst of applause from the grandstand. The game seemed doomed to a no score draw when Middlesbrough came in with what amounted to smash and grab—two goals in three minutes, one from Laidlaw, one from Hickton. Which gave Hibs no chance to recover.

Hibs: Pryce, Brownlie, Stevenson, Davidson, Turnbull, Duncan, McMorris, Gates, Stiles, Hickton, Laidlaw, Cropley, Davidson.

Middlesbrough: Auld, Turnbull, Laidlaw, Hickton, Cropley, Davidson, McMorris, Gates, Stiles, Hickton, Laidlaw, Cropley, Davidson.

English torments Dumbarton

Celtic 5
Dumbarton 2

by David Bowman

the wall and low into the far corner of the net. Established their credentials. But, and far more important, it increased Celtic's hunger to move forward in large numbers. Dumbarton, conceding the midfield, coped well enough under the pressure until the 21st minute.

Then, with a hint of good luck, Celtic equalised. Callaghan and Dalziel were involved in the build-up leaving Hood with a brief sight of goal. The striker shot quickly but it was a deflection off centre-half Bolton that carried the ball out of the reach of the goalkeeper.

Celtic have scored better goals, but by way of an apology they took the lead with a marvellous move five minutes later. Hughes, who has been stumbling about on the left wing, suddenly went past his full-back, and Dalziel glanced the perfect cross into the net from an awkward angle at the foot post.

Perversely, after that wonder-

ful moment, their concentration lapsed long enough for Dumbarton to square the tie after 29 minutes. Craig made a massive mistake, running a square ball across the edge of the penalty area. Wilson saw the ball first and slipped it past Williams.

Celtic started the second half intent on slowing down the hectic pace and began to knock the ball about more in midfield.

For a long period Celtic promised little, but a run from Hughes carried him 40 yards past the defenders before bringing goalkeeper Williams to his knees to hold the drive.

Hughes, too, was involved in the move that gave Celtic the lead after 67 minutes. He had been pulling Dumbarton wide, and when Hood put in the final pass there was no defender left to guard Dalziel. He took the ball carefully round the goalkeeper before sliding it into the net. The young man around whom Celtic will plan for the future, completed his hat-trick two minutes later when he slid a pass back from Jenkins past the advancing goalkeeper.

Celtic: Williams, Craig, Brownlie, Callaghan, Dalziel, Hood, Hughes, McMorris, Mills, Stiles, Turnbull, Wilson, Laidlaw, Cropley, Davidson.

Dumbarton: Jenkins, Brownlie, Callaghan, Dalziel, Hood, Hughes, McMorris, Mills, Stiles, Turnbull, Wilson, Laidlaw, Cropley, Davidson.



Springs in their heels: Duncan (Hibs) leaps to a centre between Boam, and Maddren.

IT WAS Jack Stein, predictably enough, who first stressed the importance of a footballer's attitude to the game. Others had stepped around the subject from time to time, Stein, using his own side as a case in point, almost made a theme of it. The right attitude, for instance, won the European Cup for Celtic. All the speed, the guile, the ferocious shooting... all that would have mattered nothing had Celtic lacked the hunger for success. Then again, the wrong attitude lost the cup in Milan. That night, they were hungry no more.

It is not enough to want something. You have to want it badly, and legitimate step, that from the attitude of a footballer to that of an administrator. And so we come, perhaps inevitably, to the Scottish Football Association: or, more specifically, to the SFA International Committee.

The committee have, in the past, done things which will not be repeated, not without a total collapse of credibility. There was, for example, the heartless way they kept Bobby Brown waiting for a decision on his future. He waited from the day after the England match—when his job was officially stated to be in the balance—until last Monday.

There was that incredible advertisement for a manager to succeed John Prentice who, it



He had to go. Yet if he was a failure then, almost by definition, his employers, who are highly practised in the somewhat doubtful art of firing team managers, were also failures. What would the shareholders of any company say of a board patently incapable of hiring a successful general manager?

The difference is that the SFA answers only to itself. It is a self-perpetuating anocracy... a state of affairs far from uncommon in sport. Nevertheless, all that would be forgiven if the SFA carried out its responsibilities with fair and enthusiasm.

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will be remembered, was too outspoken for their tastes. The job, said that advert, might suit a part-timer.

These examples reflect lethargy, a complete lack of appreciation of what is needed. They represent the outlook of amateurs. Also, the selectors have often stressed that Mr Brown had to solve the problem of the SFA to solve the problem of the SFA, that he was allowed to get on with the job according to his own lights.

That is all very well, but it hints at giving a man enough rope to hang himself. What did the selectors ever do to help Brown? What did the SFA do to solve the terrible handicap of Angles chosen and not available? Why was there never a persistent inquiry into the question of certain Scottish-based players calling off? These are all matters of high policy, matters not for an employee but for an employer.

If the selectors support the SFA manager in a genuine attempt to build a side composed exclusively of Scotsmen eager to play for their country—against anybody—then they will have gone some way towards redeeming themselves. It is not too much to ask, at that.

John Lindsay

TENNIS

Millionaire's son strikes it rich

by John Ballantine

STEPHEN WARBOYS, 17-year-old son of an Essex millionaire, born and bred to be a champion with no expense spared, returned a £35 dividend for his businessman father, Jack, by winning Grenn Shield's junior grass court championships for under-18s at windy Eastbourne yesterday.

Warboys defeated John Lloyd, 18, also of Essex 9-7, 6-1 in a fine match.

The girls' singles was a one-sided affair. Cynthia Coles, 17, of Cheshire, Middlesbrough also earning £P's £35 first prize by beating Susan Barker, 15, of Palsington, Devon in 35 minutes without the loss of a game.

Is Warboys a potential Wimbledon winner—another Fred Perry? Or will he become one of those innocent geniuses that bestre the sporting world? Yesterday he showed his considerable talents to win the event without the loss of a set, although his opponent, who had saved a set point with a tremendous backhand return of service in the ninth game of the first set.

Lloyd is no inconsiderable player himself, being the middle son of three tennis-playing brothers. The others are David and Tony. Lloyd did not quite have the experience or the pace to go the whole way with the older Warboys, but he played some rousing shots in a final full of good tennis.

The favourite constantly beat Lloyd early on with wide serves to

his forehand, and took a 4-2 lead with a break of service in the sixth game. At 5-2 it looked likely to be another easy contest for Warboys, but Lloyd suddenly found himself in the crisis, held service to 3-5, and then broke Warboys' service and held his own to five-all. The younger boy was beginning to show his wide serves and many of the other powerful shots, but it always seemed likely that he and not the favourite was the more vulnerable Warboys led 9-7 and then hit three cunning lobs in the wind and forced Lloyd to volley out to win the set 9-7.

The girls' final was, inevitably, loaded to almost an embarrassing degree. Miss Coles, having played at Wimbledon, won the British junior title and junior international honours; demonstrated an efficiency and extreme concentration that should carry her far in the next ten years. Miss Baker, a jaunty little blonde, who is every boy's idea of what a kid's dream girl should be, was also under a good deal of pressure by the breeze. Earlier in the week she had been seeded but yesterday reaction set in.

Nolan goes to College

RONNIE NOLAN has retired as an active footballer. That is the bad news. The good news is that the 37-year-old former international winger has been appointed to the most potentially rewarding job in Irish football—as coach to University College, Dublin.

Last year College finished 1st in the League of Ireland B Division, so the scope for improvement is enormous. So is the capacity for development. Universities associated with the League of Ireland in recent years. Thirty teams will take part in this season's intra-mural competition at UCD, where the prize has been a non-studyable. Unfortunately, results in open competition have so far been in inverse proportion to the enormous efforts of a progressive committee, led by Tony O'Neill.

With Nolan in charge of the League of Ireland B and Leinster League sides, he should be able to respond to his appointment with enthusiasm. College have traditionally been slow starters, but at least 40 players are training two evenings a week at Belfield.

Nolan has been impressed by their enthusiasm and ability. We have seen the amateur international, John Courtney and Con Foley, who haven't been out to train for a long time, but one of the things about the job that appeals most to me was the facilities at Belfield. "No League of Ireland club can compare with this," he says, "indicating among other things, the all-weather pitch."

Much has changed since Nolan started his league career most than 15 years ago when he joined Shamrock Rovers from Johnville. He stayed almost 16 years at Ballinacorney, where he was a player along with almost every other hon. Then he moved to Bohemians as coach and continued as a player, winning his seventh FAI Cup medal 14 months ago.

He resigned because of a disagreement over policy and was asked to leave the club. He now finds himself in much the same position as 37 years ago when he helped to revive the depressed Bohemians club.

"My first job is to improve the UCD's league position. Planning is difficult because of exams and the long holidays, but we should be settled by the end of September. Then we can start thinking about the various cups and university matches. I have to do well in the intermediate cup and qualify for the FAI Cup, but that's very much a long-range ambition."

He thinks it is possible for a college team to reach the League of Ireland proper eventually. "It has been done in other countries. Look at Estudiantes in Argentina. They are about to reach the League. I know how serious they are about their studies. It could be possible here," he says.

RESULTS

NECY CUP

Celtic 5
Dumbarton 2

ROUGH CUP

Arbroath 1
Dundee 0

ENDLIES

Fulham 1
Sheff Wed 0

U.S. Varsity Cup

U.S. Varsity Cup 1
Dundee 0

U.S. Varsity Cup

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Dundee 0

ATHLETICS

IT WAS AN ILL WIND that gusted around Hayes Stadium, Middlesex, yesterday, but it blew some good for the discus throwers. First John Walters (Cardiff) threw a Welsh record of 170ft 6in but the 100 metres runner, Peter Dennis, broke the National League record of 181ft 3in for Thames Valley Harriers in this third round meeting of Division One of the league.

But while a wind is welcomed by the discus men, it hinders track performances. It was generally hard work yesterday even to reach respectable times, though there was still a Scottish record for all people, the diminutive Christine Jackett (Dundee), who looks as though a strong breeze would blow her over.

Short in stature but long in leg, Christine raced to a clear cut victory in the British mile's club's 100 metres special event in 5min 53.8sec.

If Miss Jackett was the smallest athlete at the meeting, the contrasting figure must have been that of a man even had a special prize who is almost unbelievably, at 5ft 5in and 280lb, the smallest of five Lincolnshire brothers. This colossus of a man even had a special prize for his size, the smallest of five Lincolnshire brothers. This colossus of a man even had a special prize for his size, the smallest of five Lincolnshire brothers. This colossus of a man even had a special prize for his size, the smallest of five Lincolnshire brothers.

First he was in action in the discus, then headed for a shot circle, intent on "just hanging one out for the points." On Tuesday he moves to London to join the rest of team representing the British Harriers.

The formation of Capes into a shot putter from the two-minute half mile he was originally came about in circumstances which would have been the national league's. "One day I was competing for shot put when they were short of a shot putter," I said. "I did it." Now he is Britain's only regular 60ft putter: a result of a situation.

ANGLING

A BIG OCCASION at Aberystwyth recently: the grandiloquently announced Tope Angling Championships of Great Britain and Europe fished in brilliant sunshine and calm seas. A successful event, too, it would seem, with better than four tons of fish brought ashore on the Saturday alone by almost 200 anglers and a final two-day total of six tons. A majority catch, indeed, of the straggled, hard-fighting shark. Enough fish, you would think, to satisfy the most demanding of anglers.

Instead, in Wales particularly, and among thoughtful anglers all over Britain, there is no satisfaction at all but considerable anger over a championship which seems to have ignored in a particularly brutish manner all principles of conservation. As far as the sport angling is concerned, the only creditable item is that the protest has come from fishermen themselves.

In the past, sea angling has lagged behind both coarse and game fishing in matters of conservation. The apparent lavishness of the sea and the example of commercial fishing has seemed to indicate that looking after stocks of salt water fish did not matter. But in the last few years

Record in wind for Christine

by Cliff Temple

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A protest by competitors in the pole vault over the conditions in which they were expected to compete—strong crosswinds, dangerous vaulting facilities—resulted in a walk-out and cancellation of the event. The league now deliberately sets out to manufacture with its concentration on promotion, relegation and the currency of points.

The travelled down to London by train on Friday evening and spent many frustrating minutes at Kings Cross station trying to find a taxi driver willing to transport them with their 14-foot poles to their accommodation in Windsor. Then the event was cancelled because, yet again, not enough attention had been paid to the needs of men who have to drop from a height the equivalent to the top of a double decker bus.

SCOTLAND'S AAA team relied heavily on their younger athletes when they fought a neck and neck battle against the experienced Royal Air Force athletic team in yesterday at the Meadowbank Stadium, Edinburgh.

The splendid efforts of a couple of schoolboys, David McKeekin and Graham Barclay, were suggested by David Jenkins, who leaves in a few days for Helsinki. He tried hard to persuade the officials to reverse the 100 metres to 47.9 sec in that event and Ian Foster, who won the 3,000 metres steeplechase, while his nearest rival was still going over the water jump, made a new Service record of 8 min 51 sec.

The latter time is only 1 seconds worse than Jenkins' best this season and, in both races, he was a convincing winner against the Inter Services champion David Halliday.

McKeekin, the 300 metres junior champion, drove away from Leslie Stewart at the bell to win the 1500 metres and Barclay confirmed his high jumping prowess with 1.50 metres in the 100 metres and 47.9 sec in that event and Ian Foster, who won the 3,000 metres steeplechase, while his nearest rival was still going over the water jump, made a new Service record of 8 min 51 sec.

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Titles not for export

by Patrick Rowley

ONLY two swimmers can be confident of retaining their titles at the National Swimming Championships, which start at Leeds on Wednesday. The championships will be the most open for years.

Welsh back-stroker Mike Richards, who achieved a double at Blackpool last year, and Dorothy Harrison, the 220 yards breast-stroke holder, are the only two who can claim to be defending champions. Richards, who won both the 100 and 200 yards breaststroke events last year, should remain champions in spite of the change to metric distances.

The championships are being held in a new format. Swimmers acceptances have been limited to 100 in each event, and the 22 have been seeded so that the best eight compete in the first heat. The fastest eight in the heats will qualify for the finals.

